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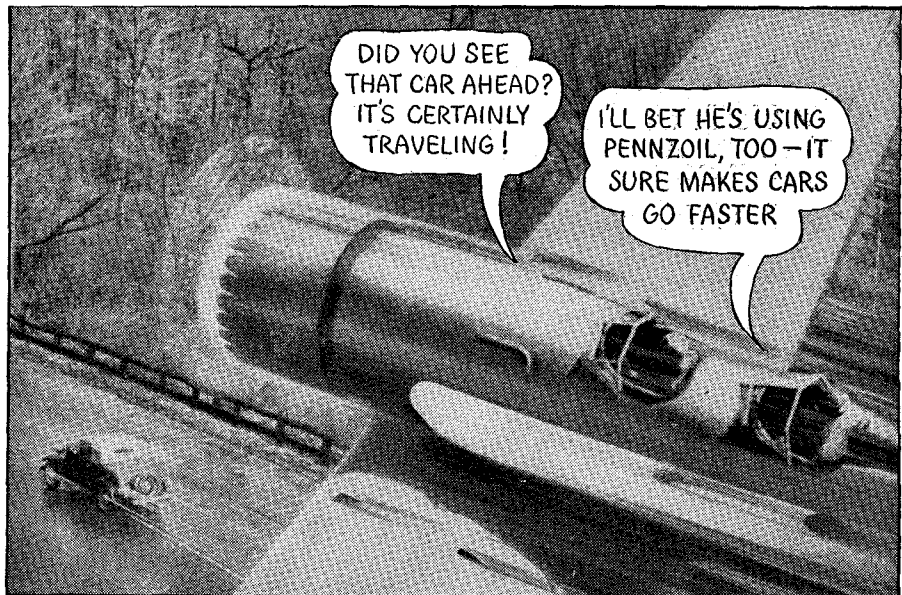
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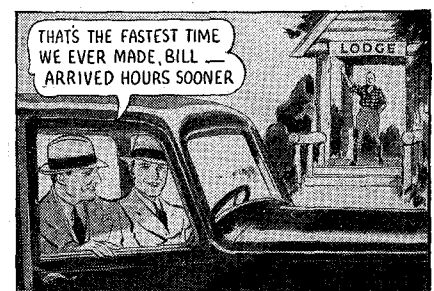
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ROSICRUCIAN BROTHERHOOD
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Italy's Agrarian Revolution

Under the Fascist farm authorities a social revolution gradually is taking place in agricultural Italy. By the reclamation of swamp lands, extension of credit, easing of rental conditions and breaking up of large holdings, the Italian Government hopes to convert the traditional day-to-day farm laborer into an owner, or long-term renter.

In 1922 there were 2,822,922 day laborers, seven and one-half per cent. of the kingdom's population, hired by the day for 80 cents a day and discharged the next. By 1931, through the vigorous campaigns of the agricultural authorities, this number had decreased to 1,598,879, and it has continued to diminish. Also, owner-cultivators, straight renters, farmers renting on shares and laborers hired on long-term contracts have increased materially until, to-day, the day-to-day laborers comprise only 24.6 per cent. of the total agricultural workers, as against 39.9 per cent. a decade ago.

Supporters of this agricultural revolution, according to a Rome Associated Press dispatch, believe that the post-war migration to the cities from the farming districts, which cut down the farming population by 8.5 per cent. in the decade up to 1931, will be stopped. By eliminating the uncertainty of his existence, the laborer's contentment and ability in his work is increased immeasurably. If successful, the anchoring of these roving millions to steady farm work will curtail labor dissension and disturbances among the agricultural districts, which, otherwise, might be harmful to the economic status of the country at large.

The Fleet Sails to Play at War

With fair-weather flags flying and the morning haze lifting, the 113 ships and 300 air-planes of the Navy, under the four-starred flag of Admiral David F. Sellers, commander-in-chief, United States Fleet, left Los Angeles Harbor on a 15,000-mile cruise ending in New York Bay at noon on May 31.

When the ships pass through the Panama Canal to engage in the Caribbean maneuvers, technically known as "Fleet Problem XV," it will be the first time the Battle Fleet has left the Pacific in two years. Following the maneuvers in the Caribbean the rigid air-ship *Macon* and the submarine force will return to the West Coast.

As the armada moves down the West Coast, the powerful "Blue Fleet," comprising the dreadnoughts, air-craft carriers, light cruisers, destroyers and the air-cruiser *Macon* will engage the more mobile "Brown Force" of fast-striking cruisers, air squadrons, destroyers and submarines, under conditions simulating those of warfare. Fifteen powerful flying-boats will journey along with the fleet in jumps of approximately 600 miles.

The fleet, manned by 3,700 officers and 44,000 men, will not return to the West Coast until November 1. The exodus of the force from Los Angeles resulted in a departure of wives and children for the Atlantic Coast to await the fleet's arrival at New York.

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

contact.—"W. H. W.," Washington, D. C.—The verb *contact*, in the sense in which it has been rehabilitated, is transitive and requires an object. Therefore, one either *contacts* a man or makes a *contact* with him. In the latter instance, *contact* is a noun.

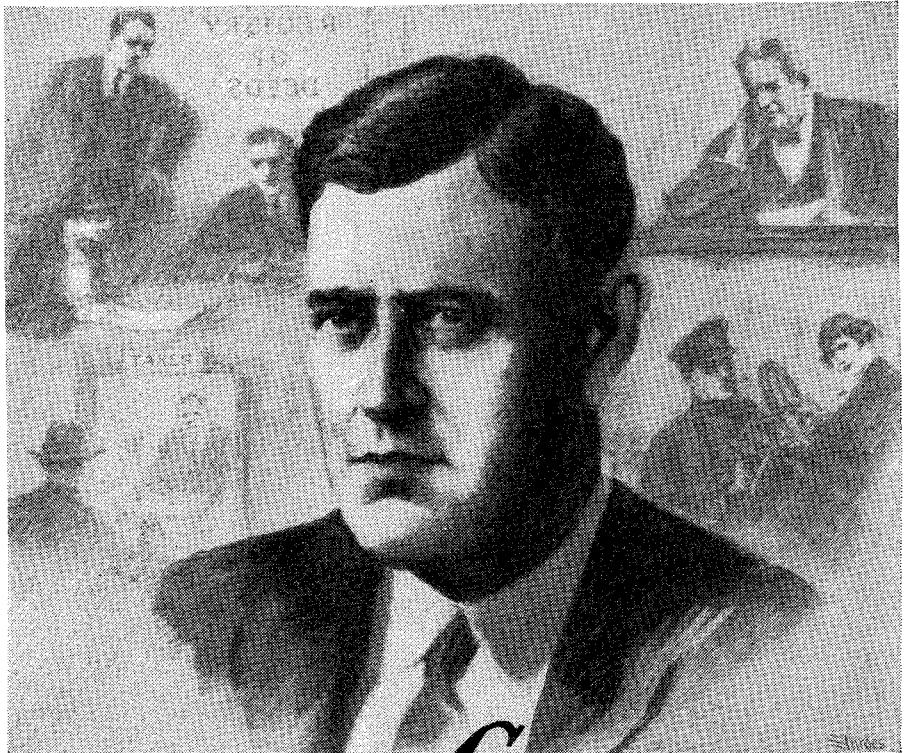
gamelan gong.—"A. M.," New York City.—The *gamelan gong* of Java is made by sets of gongs and metallic plates. *Gamelan* is also a name given to an ensemble of musical instruments that form a Javanese orchestra. There are *gamelans* for various purposes, specifically, religious, military, or dramatic representations. These *gamelans* are of various forms.

manslaughter.—"M. J.," Ottawa, Ill.—*Manslaughter*, tho unlawful killing, in the eyes of the law differs from *murder*. It may be voluntary, as the result of a sudden passion, or involuntary, as the result of criminal carelessness, or as an incident in the commission of some wrongful act. It is divided into three degrees: *first degree*, where there was an intent to take life and the killing would be *murder* except for extenuating circumstances; *second degree*, where death results from unintentionally doing an unlawful act; *third degree*, where death results from a negligence that, tho not unlawful, was attended by circumstances that endangered life.

partizan.—"A. H. S.," Baltimore, Md.—The spelling *partizan* is used because the word is derived from Northern Italian *partezan*. In English, this was written and printed *partizanes* (pl.) in Daniel's "Civill Wars," issued in 1595. The spelling *partizan* occurs in Shakespeare's play "Antony and Cleopatra," as published in 1606, act iii, sc. 7, and was used by Markham, 1625; by Chamberlayne, 1667; was current in London and used in the *London Gazette*, the official publication, in 1693, and the *Annual Register*, 1760. It was accepted as the standard spelling by eminent writers thereafter—Sir Walter Scott, 1805, 1820, 1827, 1828; the Duke of Wellington, 1810; Boutell, 1874, etc.

The French spelled it *partizane* in the 16th century. The word was applied first to a weapon and next, to one who carried such a weapon and used it in support of his friends—hence, he became a *partizan*.

varsity.—"C. W. G.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This word is a contraction of *university*, in which the "e," in analogy with "e" in the first syllable of *sergeant*, has the sound of "a" in *large*. The term is confined almost exclusively to the campus of any university, usually in speaking of any one of the university teams of football, baseball, or the like.



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President



Recovery Program Meets New Ordeals

Tho the NRA and Other Phases of New Deal Are Under Fire, the President Scans Future With Confidence

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returned to Washington last week to face a complicated situation requiring all his powers of leadership.

Tanned and invigorated by his two-week fishing trip on Vincent Astor's yacht, he came back smiling and confident. There were signs of revolt against him in Congress, Dr. William A. Wirt had been telling a House committee about a "brain-trust plot" to overthrow the social order, the National Recovery Administration was passing through a difficult transitional stage and his entire New Deal was under fire. But he showed no evidence of concern.

"We are all for the New Deal down here," said Mayor E. G. Sewell, greeting the President at Miami.

"Well, it's getting along all right," replied Mr. Roosevelt happily.

His high spirits stood him in good stead as he studied developments in Congress.

The day he boarded the *Nourmahal*, the Senate overrode his veto of a bill to increase veterans' benefits and government employees' salaries. The day before he disembarked, it flouted his wishes by placing a tax, considered equivalent to an embargo, on imports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Islands.

In late March, he had asked for "teeth" in the Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill and said of the measure as it then stood: "I do not see how any of us could afford to have it weakened in any shape, manner or form."

Stock Exchange Regulation

Yet last week the Senate Banking and Currency Committee made changes in the bill which were thought to weaken it considerably. In place of the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Reserve Board, which were to act as the credit-controlling and administrative agencies under the bill, the committee set up a special commission to oversee the stock exchanges, as they themselves had desired.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, recently warned against further tinkering with the cur-

rency, particularly by the friends of silver. Yet a week before the President ended his vacation, Henry T. Rainey, Democratic Speaker of the House, predicted bimetallism in the near future.

"We are going to have a double



Wide World

The New Deal was under fire, but the President showed reporters the size of the "big one" that got away

standard," he said. "We will get it before long. We are going to store silver bars in the Treasury and issue silver certificates."

Three days later, the Senate's Committee on Agriculture reported a bill bearing him out. The House had already passed the Dies bill, permitting the foreign sale of surplus American farm products for silver which would be accepted at 25 per cent. above its world market price.

To this measure, the Senate Committee added provisions which would authorize the Government to nationalize silver by buying it until commodity prices reach the levels of 1926 or until, rising to \$1.29 an ounce, it arrives at parity with gold. Silver certificates would be issued against the purchased bullion silver or silver coin.

Sponsors of the Senate bill do not attempt to disguise its inflationary character. Yet, appealing to the silver and farm blocs, as well as the inflationary bloc,

in Congress, it is solidly supported, and President Roosevelt may not find it easy to defeat it.

Despite their recent rebelliousness, however, not many Democratic Congressmen, and not all Republicans, would care to enter a knock-down-drag-out fight with the President at this time. The fall elections, in which the voters will choose all of the House and a third of the Senate, are less than seven months away and Mr. Roosevelt remains extremely popular. There is a certain risk in going before the voters as an opponent of the President or his New Deal.

The Illinois primaries last week gave vivid evidence of the Administration's prestige. It was the first time the electorate of an entire State had opportunity to pass judgment on the sweeping legislative program adopted since March, 1933.

Among the more striking results were these:

For the first time in the history of the State, the total Democratic primary vote was larger than the Republican.

Speaker Rainey, who had charged that Wall Street was pouring money into his district to defeat him, triumphed by a huge majority over his Democratic opponent.

All but two sitting Congressmen were renominated, tho some had feared that they might be rebuked for support of the President's policies.

Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, again won the nomination in Chicago's colored First Congressional District.

Representative James Simpson, Jr., Republican, of Illinois, who had been opposed by Harold L. Ickes, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior, was defeated.

Representative Fred A. Britten, dean of the Illinois Republican delegation in the House, was one of the few members of his party who denied that the outcome represented an Administration victory.

"The vote definitely shows that the New Dealers, 'brain trusters' and Felix Frankfurter's hot-dogs have failed," he declared, "and I am happy to say that Illinois will find itself in the Republican column in November."

Speaker Rainey, however, was exultant. "It was a tremendous victory for the policies of the Administration," he said, and he felt certain that Illinois would be "Democratic by a large margin in November."

It was more than a gesture of courtesy when members of the House and Senate massed at Washington's Union Station to welcome the President home. It showed their fundamental feeling concerning him.

The President, greeting them with a humorous speech, said he had been having a wonderful time, but that evidently "both houses of Congress have also been having a wonderful time in my absence." He promised, if that is the word, to teach Congressmen many lessons he had learned from barracuda and sharks.

But opponents of the New Deal who do not have to run for office occupy stronger positions than Congressmen and their criticisms of it have been coming thick and fast.

"It has been years since Washington has known anything like it," writes Arthur Krock in the *New York Times*. "Interests, selfish and patriotic, group and individual, which believe the time has come to let recovery take care of itself, are pouring their arguments into the Capital."

The NRA Situation

The hostile winds, swirling especially around the NRA, have been blowing from both Left and Right.

From the Left comes the charge that the codes are more honored in the breach than in the observance and the demand that the Government, in Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's famous phrase, "crack down" on violators.

In the first case of its kind, a New Jersey silk plant was recently prosecuted in a Federal criminal court for violating an NRA code and fined \$1,000.

Next day, General Johnson, in a letter to code authorities, urged that all flagrant violators be treated similarly.

"Up to this time," he wrote, "relatively few cases of non-compliance supported by facts warranting court action have been brought to our attention. This has caused an uncertainty and a wide-spread feeling that the Government is not backing up the code authorities. This may be the result of undue leniency or unduly extended adjustment efforts on the part of compliance agencies. This uncertainty must stop."

His letter was interpreted to mean that the NRA is passing from the code-drawing, preparatory stage to the stage of strict enforcement. "And," said David Lawrence in his syndicated column, "it looks as if the NRA has an enforcement job beside which the Volstead Act seems, in recollection, a relatively easy task."

Preparing for the new NRA era, General Johnson has reorganized his forces and delegated many of his powers to subordinates. He has created a personal staff of

four persons to perform whatever work he may assign them to, and has formed an eight-man administrative staff headed by Lieut-Col. G. A. Lynch, who will be the General's alter ego.

Entering the enforcement stage, the NRA may escape critical winds from the Left, but those from the Right will hit it the harder. From the Right comes the accusation that the NRA codes are regimenting business too severely, that their restrictions on wages and hours are handicapping all but a few fortunately situated industries.

The question has even been raised whether NRA might not well be abolished at no distant date.

In a public address, Joseph B. Ely, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, approved much of the Roosevelt recovery program as an emergency device, but added:

"The American people will not permit the far-reaching provisions of the National Recovery Act, or the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or the Public Works program, or a regimentation of business—whether under the guise of the NRA or the Securities Act—to remain upon the statute books in their present form, or to their present extent, if we experience a reasonable return to prosperous conditions."

From all sides comes testimony of the reality of the business upturn.

In its fortnightly summary of business conditions, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports: "More men are being put to work at better wages. Firms and corporations, long in the red, are either over the line or getting closer to the black."

Particularly notable has been the revivifying of the automobile manufacturing industry. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces that its member firms produced three times as many

cars in March, 1934, as in March, 1933. Production this month is scheduled to be at least double that for April, 1933.

The menace of a strike which might bring this industry to a standstill was averted by President Roosevelt's intervention last month. But there were comparatively minor strikes and threats of strikes last week.

Several thousand tool and die makers, organized into the Mechanics Educational Society, a competitor of American Federation of Labor unions, walked out.

Labor Troubles

Another strike, that of employees of the Motor Products Corporation, makers of window ventilators, instrument panels and other body parts, was settled through the good offices of Edward F. McGrady, General Johnson's assistant, and of the new National Automobile Labor Board.

The Board's policy of taking up discrimination cases first and deferring action on employee representation has been irritating A. F. of L. officers.

"The Board was created to pass upon the question of who represents the employees for collective bargaining and to adjust discrimination cases," said William Collins, Federation official. "We can settle discrimination cases once we have our committees confer with the management in collective bargaining."

He incorporated his protest in a telegram to President Roosevelt. These small disturbances, however, are but a drop in the sea of troubles into which the President is wading so confidently.

It is generally agreed that Dr. Wirt's "Red plot" charges turned out to be merely another drop, and a small one at that.

To many, the picture which is reproduced on the previous page did more to dispel fears of a Roosevelt Administration leading to Red revolution than all the questions put to Doctor Wirt at the House inquiry.

It shows an alert, fit-looking President, comfortable in pull-over sweater and old trousers, a wide smile flashing on his sun-tanned face, telling fish stories to reporters on the deck of the *Nourmahal*.

New York City Economizes

Armed with a detailed statement proposing additional taxes prepared for the inspection of members of the Legislature, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City is seeking legislative grants imposing emergency taxes on residents of the city. The present power of the city to tax is limited only to license fees.

Still struggling to balance New York City's budget, the Board of Estimate adopted schedules for pay cuts and the elimination of jobs at a saving of \$1,429,541.75. With the \$11,000,000 saving voted in the passage of the Economy Bill, on April 10, the total now is \$12,429,541.75.



"Wonder If He's Mad—Or Just Fishin'?"

—Hutton in the *Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette*

Dr. Wirt Faces the Cameras and Tells All

Indiana Educator's Discovery of a "Brain-Trust" Conspiracy, as Told Before House Committee, Dissolves Into Comedy When His Story of Virginia Dinner Party Is Heard

THE world's two great discoverers, according to Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle, of North Carolina, are Doctor Cook, who discovered the North Pole, and Dr. William A. Wirt, who discovered Communists in the United States Government.

Mr. Bulwinkle was chairman of the legislative committee which added to the gaiety of nations by holding an inquisition into Dr. Wirt's alarming discovery of a "brain trust" conspiracy to make President Roosevelt "the Kerensky of an American revolution."

And the holding of that inquisition was "the silliest thing the House ever did," in the judgment of Speaker Henry T. Rainey.

Spectacled, clean-shaven and austere, Doctor Wirt has the didactic vehemence of an evangelist, driving home his points with head-strong gestures. He posed seriously for the whirling newsreels, facing the fierce lights like a soldier and performing the gestures dictated by the movie men. And he succeeded up to a certain point in exciting keen suspense as to the dark secrets revealed to him, as he imagined, by indiscreet "brain trusters," as he called them.

Up to a certain point only, and that was when Doctor Wirt was required to tell who were present at the famous dinner on the Virginia side of the river when those fateful disclosures were made.

And then the house of cards tumbled down and the tragedy began to dissolve into comedy—but excellent comedy at that. The good doctor had spent a stimulating evening on September 1 in delightful company which included a group of young radicals of both sexes, government employees for the most part, and they had rattled off the newest and oldest economic, social and political heresies as people do nowadays in Washington and elsewhere.

If there is such a thing as a "brain trust," it was not represented at that modest little dinner. One of the guests has been quoted

as declaring that the party was a "flop" because Doctor Wirt insisted on talking steadily for four hours in exposition of his monetary doctrines, but some of the others rallied and filled the doctor up with the fantastic revolutionary conspiracies which

souri. In the statement it was set forth that last summer he had asked "some of the individuals in this group," the "brain trusters," about their revolutionary plots, and that was followed by the now famous farrago about President Roosevelt being the Kerensky of the revolution, who was to be pushed aside at a convenient moment to make way for a Stalin.

And soon after the committee reached that point, the fatal question came—who were the "brain trusters" who imparted this Arabian Nights "plot" to Doctor Wirt?

Thereupon the witness told about the little dinner on the Virginia side, and, then, pressed for the names of those present, he gave them. The hostess, Miss Alice Barrows, was once Doctor Wirt's secretary. That was from 1914 to 1917, when Doctor Wirt, who invented the Gary Plan, was working for the schools of New York. He has been twenty-six years Superintendent of Public Schools in Gary, Indiana. Miss Barrows ranks as a specialist on school buildings in the Federal Bureau of Education.

Others at the party were Miss Hildegard Kneeland and Miss Mary Taylor, both of the Department of Agriculture. Their government service dates back through years of Republican administrations. Among the men were David C. Coyle, a member of the staff of the Public Works Administration, and Robert W. Bruere, editor, author and social worker. Another of the men was Robert David Kohn, 64, former president of the American Institute of Architects.

Another of the dinner guests was Laurence Todd, of the staff of a Russian syndicate newspaper service. Todd is a native American and has been a Washington correspondent since 1911. It was he, Dr. Wirt testified, who assigned the rôle of Kerensky to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Todd's version of it was that Dr. Wirt talked his head off and was rewarded with an unmerciful "kidding."



A Study in "Red"—By Dr. Wirt

—Parrish in the Nashville Tennessean

excited him six months later to the pitch of writing it all out and sending copies of his statement to about 100 persons, as he told the committee.

It was a copy of that statement which was read by James Rand, Jr., a friend of Doctor Wirt, as now appears, before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on March 23, thereby raising the rumpus which led to the Bulwinkle committee of investigation.

That statement formed the basis of the examination. Doctor Wirt was not permitted to lead off with a speech or to be aided in a formal way by his counsel, former Senator James A. Reed, of Mis-



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(Left to right) Laurence Todd, David C. Coyle, Robert W. Bruere, Miss Alice Barrows, Miss Hildegard Kneeland, and Miss Mary Taylor

The Public to Pay Higher Federal Taxes

Impost In Incomes, Increased By Senate Measures, Regarded As Fore-runner of Still Heavier Levies in the Future

The American public has long suspected that it would be called upon to pay higher Federal taxes. The uncomfortable suspicion has now congealed into cold certainty.

No matter what changes are made in it, the new Federal tax measure probably will carry heavier levies than the old one. Moreover, it is agreed that the worst is yet to come, that the levies in future laws will be heavier still.

The 1934 tax bill has been creeping through Congress toward the President's desk for months. When it finally passed the House in late February, under a gag rule limiting amendments, it jacked up the national tax impost by \$258,000,000. The Senate, untrammelled by gag rules, then set to work and jacked it up still higher.

Last week the Senate discouraged several members who wished to raise it suddenly skyward, but the fact remained that as the days went by it advanced steadily in that direction.

The primary purpose of the House bill was to plug up loopholes in the present law.

Stiff Penalty Tax

Hence, it slapped a stiff penalty tax on the income of personal holding companies, or so-called "incorporated pocketbooks." Hence, too, it frowned on the sale of securities to relatives to show capital losses.

When it emerged from the Senate Finance Committee, the \$258,000,000 tax bill had become a \$330,000,000 tax bill. At this point, Left-faced Senators seized upon it and struggled to change it from a loophole-plugging measure to an instrument for the redistribution of wealth.

There had been little pretense in the House that the bill would pay the piper for the Roosevelt recovery program. That was left to the future. But, amid a chorus of charges that they would curtail expanding buying-power and depress reviving business, some Senators demanded that, at least, the piper be paid in large part.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin proposed that the normal tax be elevated to 6 per cent. from the 4 per cent. in the House bill, and that the 5-to-59 per cent. surtaxes in the House bill be lifted to a level of 6-to-71 per cent. On these proposals, the Senate turned thumbs down, tho it adopted his suggestion to raise the estate tax maximum from 45 to 60 per cent.

When Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, sponsored a compromise between the House and the La Follette surtax rates, he, too, was defeated. But Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, fared better. The Senate adopted his plan to add a flat 10 per cent. to all personal income taxes for one year. Against the wishes of President Roosevelt, it also approved taxes designed to choke off imports of coconut oil and copra from the Philippines.

Only a third of the Senate is up for reelection this year, but the entire House must face the tax-shy electorate. The House, therefore, showed uneasiness as the Senate flirted with drastic tax increases. House members congratulated themselves on their power to veto the Senate's additions.

Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, rallied conservative Senators against the high-tax bloc, giving ground grudgingly.

"Just because you overrode the President's veto of the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill [increasing veterans' benefits and Federal employees' salaries] is no reason why you should vote these high taxes," he declared. Like Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, he warned Congress against driving capital into tax-exempt securities.

But the high-tax Senators defended their proposals spiritedly.

"In the greatest crisis in this nation's history we must carry on huge expenditures to relieve suffering and to increase purchasing power," said Senator La Follette.

"We have reached the point where we must ascertain whether those who give lip service to our present system are willing to pay the price to save it," he said.

In Britain, he pointed out, a married man without dependents, with a net earned income of \$3,000, pays an income tax of \$311. In the United States, under the Senate Finance Committee's bill, he would pay only \$8.

But it was noted that, according to the Senator's own tables, the gap closes as income increases. If the same man were earning \$1,000,000, he would pay \$570,000 under the Committee's bill and only \$70,000 more under British law.

Some newspapers extracted comfort from contrasts between American and foreign income taxes and reconciled themselves to higher Federal levies as to the inevitable.

But *The Wall Street Journal* declared flatly: "What the country needs is less taxation, not more; a budget balanced by reduction of expenditure, not by heavier burdens on already overloaded taxpayers."

The *Baltimore Sun* was sure that "Mr. Couzens and Mr. La Follette and their followers are simply out to hit every taxable head another heavy blow, regardless of the effect of their blows on the body politic and the body economic."

Commentators who applauded the Senate for trying to impose taxes according to the principle of capacity to pay were offset by others who slated it for blind pursuit of the soak-the-rich will-o'-the-wisp. Many pointed out that taxes need not be so high if Congress had not overridden the President on veterans' compensation and government job-holders' salaries.

Utilities Fight N. Y. Governor

The battle between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and the public utilities which he is attempting to regulate more strictly in the public interest, advanced several stages last week on two fronts. In Washington the Federal Trade Commission revealed additional correspondence between members of the State Legislature and the Associated Gas and Electric Company, purporting to connect legislators with the killing of utility bills. In Albany Governor Lehman forced through the remaining two of his series of regulatory bills and the Legislature, prompted by a shocked public opinion, voted to conduct a sweeping investigation into the utilities lobby.

The second disclosures in Washington proved to be little less sensational than the first sheaf of letters. Not only did the name of Senator Warren T. Thayer, Republican, of Chateaugay, appear again, but for the first time the name of Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, of Brewster, was brought into the limelight.

The new revelations, purporting to involve Assemblyman Stephens, included a letter he wrote on February 8, 1927, to L. A. Reinhardt, general superintendent of the Harlem Valley Division of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. It said:

"Replying to your letters of January 29 and February 2, referring to Assembly Bill No. 324, I have the assurance from the chairman of the Labor Committee that this bill will be killed in that committee. You may rest assured that I will do all within my power to fulfil your wishes in the matter."

Meanwhile the Legislature itself jumped into the fray by rushing through a resolution for a thorough investigation.

Bank Stockholders Assessed

Of wide interest to stockholders of closed banks was the decision last week in the Supreme Court of New York State when an order was signed by Justice Richard P. Lydon for individual judgments aggregating \$8,000,000 against 6,000 stockholders of the closed Bank of United States. The decision affects the largest number of defendants ever sued in a single action in New York State and probably in the nation, and was the culmination of the unprecedented mass equity suit instituted a year ago, for the benefit of the bank's depositors, by Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banking.

The 530-page decision listed the name of each defendant and the amount of the judgment, the assessment being made at the par value of \$25 a share for each unit of bank stock held by the individual. The prosecution saw significance in the decision in its emphasis upon the liability of stockholders in banks chartered by New York State for assessments equal to the par value of their holdings.

CWA Ends After Brightening Up Nation

Thousands of Public Improvements Made by Army of Four Million at Billion-Dollar Cost as Jobless Turn to States and Cities for Spring Tonic

By WAYNE W. PARRISH

WHEN the history of the New Deal is written, not the least important chapter will be on relief. And in this chapter one of the most amazing stories the historian will have to tell will be about CWA—the Civil Works Administration. Billions have been pumped into unemployment relief since 1929, but the most hectic and challenging episode of all relief measures was the short-lived experiment in civil works.

In the brief period of four months and a half, the 136 days from November 15 to March 31, the Federal Government mobilized 4,000,000 men and women into a vast work-relief army, expended the gigantic sum of \$1,000,000,000 on wages and materials, and then demobilized the army as quickly as it had been organized.

At the outset, Federal officials were told the plan was impossible of achievement. When it came time to demobilize, the officials in Washington again were told that the task was impossible. But both jobs were done with characteristic New Deal dispatch.

Millions Put to Work

For concrete results, the effect of CWA was both immediate and permanent. A billion dollars were thrown headlong into every part of the country as vital and effective purchasing power. Millions of men and women were paid for doing work, instead of receiving meal tickets and straight relief doles. Permanent gains were thousands of improved and paved roads, bridges, drainage systems, swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, public buildings and schools.

Further vast numbers of men and whole regiments of the unemployed were thrown into public-health programs, mosquito eradication, typhus fever control, archeological research, statistical surveys and a host of biological and agricultural projects. Still more recruits were used to establish nursery schools, to further adult education, to set up Little Theater movements and orchestras and to pay artists for paintings and other adornments for public buildings. It was a courageous experiment on an unprecedented scale which tested both Federal and local relief facilities.

The month of April is seeing the final clean-up of CWA, while in its place has risen the three-point relief program of the FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration. While the passing of civil-works activities meant some curtailment of relief expenditures, most of the work passed from Federal into State and county hands. When Harry Lloyd Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, gave orders for the end of CWA, a terrific wail went up from all parts of the country. But when the smoke passed

away, it was discovered that State and local administrations had absorbed the greater part of the Federal work, and the bulk of those employed continued working. The chief differences were that their pay checks came from a new office and the checks usually were somewhat smaller.

Why the Government decided to cut short CWA became obvious when numerous difficulties arose. It was like holding a bear by the tail with the bear getting more vicious all the time. As one official expressed it "off the record," the CWA was "a hazardous experiment" and "had to be killed this session of Congress or never."

In the first place, CWA was eating up far more money than had been planned for it. Originally, a sum of \$400,000,000 was appropriated from the \$3,300,000,000 public-works funds, the object being to spread employment faster than was possible under the slowly-moving public-works projects. But the first of the year came, and Congress granted more funds to continue CWA until May 1. It appropriated \$950,000,000, of which part was to go to CWA at the discretion of Mr. Hopkins. The money went so rapidly, however, that Mr. Hopkins moved the closing date up a month to April 1.

Mr. Hopkins announced the final expenditure for CWA as \$1,000,000,000, approximately \$750,000,000 for labor and the remainder for materials. The maximum pay roll reached more than \$60,000,000 a week, while the average weekly wage from the first pay day on November 23 until the final week was nearly \$13. The peak employment, in January, was 4,039,474.

"It was a grand thing," Mr. Hopkins commented on the final day. "They said we couldn't put 4,000,000 men to work, and then they said that we couldn't demobilize them. Well, we put them to work and now we have demobilized them."

"I think that the CWA, during the past winter, gave to these people an opportunity to earn an income on a real job, and, now that it is over, I think, more than ever, that these men and women did excellent work, worked hard and earned their money."

Reports of graft and politics were rife soon after the CWA got under way and it was said that this was one reason for the quick abandonment of the Federal project. It was too difficult for the program to be

directed from Washington and was being used as a political football in more than one part of the country. Also, CWA workers were listed as Federal employees, which entitled them to compensation when injured. It was thought best to have jurisdiction transferred to the States. It was clear that CWA was becoming a dangerous political octopus and patronage menace.



Acme

California School receives Mural by Hugo Ballin through the generosity of the CWA

Under the new plan, the FERA will grant money directly to State relief organizations, which, in turn, will distribute the money locally. Virtually the same types of projects will be carried on, with the possible exception of a large number of direct Federal works. It also is expected that a large number of workers will be absorbed by industry and the farms, while contracts for public works, sponsored by the PWA, now are getting under way at top speed.

Three-Point Program

The three-point program is designed to attack unemployment on three fronts: the city breadlines in urban centers, the poverty-stricken farm areas, and the stranded communities where the one industry, or means of livelihood, has dried up, such as abandoned mining villages where the families have remained. But responsibility for relief has been transferred from Washington to local areas, altho Washington will continue paying most of the bills.

While improvement of public property
(Continued on page 50)

Girl Scouts Bring New Deal to Youth

Movement, Begun in England in 1910, Imported Here in 1912, Is Active in Training Young Womanhood to Greater Development and Opportunity to Serve

IN a small New England school a pupil was habitually unresponsive to his teacher's suggestions, cajolery, or threatened school punishment. Tired and listless, he appeared particularly dull one morning. Seeking a final solution to a difficult problem, the harassed teacher asked him if he had had any breakfast.

"It isn't my turn 'til to-morrow," he answered.

Through relief work, organized by troops of Girl Scouts, the fifty undernourished children in that school and their families were properly fed and clothed.

But the social influence of the Girl Scouts has assumed a far wider scope than this. Physically handicapped children have been enrolled in 106 troops. In Montana, white girls had hoped to receive first-hand instruction in Indian crafts; but scout leaders found that they had to teach the youthful Indians crafts which their ancestors had performed for generations. At Camp Little Wolf, Anadarko, Oklahoma, Sioux and Cherokees, Eufalas and Otces mingled with nineteen other tribes while leaders struggled successfully to overcome ancient hates. In India an ageless tradition was broken through girl scouts when the Ranee of Sangli, whose husband is head of a native State and sat at the Indian Round-Table Conference in London, camped with "untouchables," and high-caste scouts ate food touched by "untouchables" and sat at table with them.

The child labor problem of fifty years ago has passed through a transitional period until, to-day, the difficulty is the child's proper use of free time—"What they do when they don't have to do it?" Modeled after the Girl Guides, formed in 1910 by Lord Baden-Powell, with the cooperation of his sister, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, whom Mrs. Juliette Low, of Savannah, Georgia, the founder, had met in England, the organization has attempted to solve this problem and provide a social outlet for the maturing girl.

Arts and Crafts Taught

Under the supervision of trained leaders, 44,657 volunteer leaders and a percentage of only 1.8 per cent. of professional workers, the young girl receives information and the opportunity for practical application of the lessons taught to her. The varied program includes child care, in hospitals and clinics; woodcraft, taught in camps maintained by the organization; the arts of music, painting and the drama; the crafts of weaving and pottery; or the sciences of biology and geology. From the uninitiated tenderfoot to the experienced first class ranking member the awkward, shy, or sullen girl gradually is transformed into a practical, imaginative young woman who knows what she wants and how to get it.

Most important of the immediate benefits derived and most popular are the 695 camps, distributed throughout the country with an enrolment of 75,681 girls in 1933. Even with the forced economy of the last few years, 244 camps were added in 1933. In Chisholm, Minnesota, scouts made use of barter to prevent the closing of their



Equitation Is Just One Phase of Girl Scout Training

camp—food, bedding and the necessary furniture were exchanged for a vacation week in camp.

Twenty-two years old, on March 12, 1934, the scout movement has become international since the first scout, Daisy Low, a niece of the founder, now Mrs. S. C. Lawrence, of Savannah, and her ten companions met in Mrs. Low's unused stable. By 1913, the national headquarters was moved to Washington, D. C., and the first camp had been founded near Savannah. In 1917, the second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson became the first honorary president, since followed by the wife of each succeeding President. Before her occupancy of the White House, Mrs. Herbert Hoover had served as active president from 1922-1925. The first leaders' camp was founded at Briarcliff Manor, New York, in honor of Mrs. Edith Carpenter Macy. The Fourth International Congress of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, the first held in this country, took place at Camp Edith Macy in 1926. Mrs. Low died in 1927.

The girl scouts, allied with the girl guides in Europe—822,355 members in 1931—now include thirty-two countries. Through the Juliette Low Memorial Fund first class scouts from seventeen to eighteen years old are sent to the World Chalet at Adelboden, the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow, of Boston. This August Mary E. Stone, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and

Marguerite Manion, of Firth, Idaho, will be sent to the international encampment.

This complex organization, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is honorary president, governing 315,904 members in troops of from six to thirty-two girls, from ten to eighteen years old, is directed from the national headquarters at 570 Lexington Avenue, New York. A national council of experienced and influential women directs the leaders in 4,117 communities, provides technical advice and practical assistance and publishes *The American Girl*, *The Girl Scout Leader* and *The Girl Scout Handbook*.

President of the Girl Scouts of America and sixth to hold that position is Mrs. Frederick Edey. Travel, reading, a wide acquaintance among influential men and women have been her educational background. First joining the Girl Scouts after the war, in 1918, Mrs. Edey became a member of the National Board one year later. In 1930, she was elected president and has been reelected ever since.

Old-Fashioned Girl Passée

"Up to now," said Mrs. Edey, "it has been simple to care for boys—such care has been a part of civic enterprise. But, during the last few years, organizations for girls have been formed. That the care of the girl has been complete in the home is an old-fashioned idea, prevalent and hard to overcome. Since the war, girls have gone out of the home and 'done things.' And an emancipated group of older women has come down to the present-day girl.

"Life has become freer and more complicated in the last few years. We want very much to have our girls protected from the complications of the life of to-day, as against the life of fifty years ago. We want them to understand these complications, to intelligently understand and direct the energy found in all healthy young people and to have an outlet for that energy. When the vote was given to women, many knew little of the needs of their community and cast their votes without proper knowledge. We want our girls to understand their government, its resources and their place in it. Further, if a girl, during her formative years, can be given interesting things to do in her leisure time, when she grows to an age when her scouting is not her first interest, she will still have her foundation for character building from her scout program.

"And my job," added Mrs. Edey, "is to sell the Girl Scout organization. But I like (she almost said 'prefer') to write poetry and look at birds."

Active in the campaigns for woman's suffrage in New York State, Mrs. Edey formerly was president of the New York City League of American Pen Women and the

(Continued on page 44)

T o p i c s o f t h e D a y

Pointing a Moral In Court Incident

In charging the grand jurors who met to investigate the wooden-gun jail break of "John the Killer" Dillinger, Judge William J. Murray of the Lake County (Indiana) Criminal Court called for a complete, courageous inquiry.

"I ask that particularly because I myself have been criticized in this case," he said.

The jurors reported, in part, that Judge Murray should have transferred Dillinger from the county jail at Crown Point to the State Penitentiary at Michigan City.

"The report was disrespectful to this court and its presiding judge and was in defamation of the judge," exploded Judge Murray. He demanded that the jurors show cause why they should not be cited for contempt.

As Lewis Carroll makes the Duchess say to Alice, "Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it."

What is the moral in this case? Is it that all of us, even when we ask for the most candid criticism of ourselves, expect that, like our self-criticism, it will be tempered with adulation?

* * * *

Science Just Can't Remember to Reform

Science is not interested in the drive against overproduction. On the contrary, it is constantly on the alert for means and methods of multiplying the fruits of toil. From our own Department of Agriculture, for instance, flows an endless stream of literature, the result of scientific research, to teach the farmer how he may produce bigger and better crops. And now there has come word from Canada that its National Research Council has developed two or three strains of wheat which will resist the disease of rust and intends within two years to distribute these strains throughout the Provinces.

No doubt the individual Canadian wheat farmer will rejoice at the news, just as the individual American cotton farmer would welcome the tidings that a simple method had been perfected of eliminating the boll weevil. But how would the AAA react to such a discovery?

* * * *

A Smile That Did Come Off

"Yes, I like it much better without the smile," declared the elder of two women confronting a large oil painting on an easel in the Museum of the City of New York. "We all know his lovely smile, but I like the picture better without it." Thus Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt added her own approval:

"It's a very good painting of Frank. It looks like him. It's very dignified. Altho

it's not smiling it looks alive. Yes, it's suitable to hang in the White House."

Their words conferred great happiness on the painter, Mrs. Ellen Emmet Rand, whose portrait of the President will be added to those of his predecessors in the White House after a few weeks on public view in the Museum. The fact that the President himself discountenanced Mrs. Rand's first sketch because it portrayed him with a smile will make people all the more interested in the picture.

Mr. Roosevelt's judgment was bound to be in the best of taste. Grave or gay, he is always easy to look at. The world would be a duller place if he ceased to smile, but most people will agree that an expression naturally evanescent should not be fixed in the permanence of a historical portrait.

* * * *

Matriarchy Rules An Arkansas Town

Women are city mothers in Arkansas, but men are just men. A few weeks ago Mayor J. S. Monroe of Washington, Arkansas, dispatched an emissary to Grandma Charlean Moss Williams, asking her if she would relieve him of his job. She is sixty-five, but she reached for a broom and said "yes." She made one condition, that some other women be elected to assist her.

The men put their heads together and compromised by naming an all-woman ticket. Grandma Williams will be assisted by a Recorder and five aldermen of her own sex. She said she was going to do "a little housecleaning, like sweeping up the streets."

Washington has a population of 500. During the War Between the States it was the temporary capital of Arkansas. Now it achieves a new fame from its adventure in matriarchy.

* * * *

"Sociable Life" Barred To Nazi Officialdom

Stern and purposeful must be the life of a Nazi official if a recent edict of the Hessian State Ministry is adopted generally throughout the Reich. "The life of every German," said this pronouncement, "is now embraced in the National Socialist Party, which has become one with the State. In view thereof, State and communal officials and employees should take note that it is inappropriate for them to belong to any mere civilian organizations, bourgeois associations, or any pursuing merely sociable ends."

Excepted from this interdict are "gymnastic sporting and military organizations—in short, all associations devoted to the cultivation of something other than so-called sociableness."

So-called sociableness has been known to reconcile many a so-called official to his so-called civilian support.

Senate Erases "Stump Speech" in Stock Bill

Is easy reading out of place in a statute book? The Senate Banking and Currency Committee raised the question last week when, revising the Stock Regulation Bill, it erased a 700-word section recently belittled by Samuel Untermyer.

The section characterized the bill as an emergency measure and, among other things, described the emergency as one which "produces wide-spread unemployment and the dislocation of trade, transportation and industry." Some Senators had believed that this "emergency" label on the measure would brighten its prospects in a court test of its constitutionality. But Mr. Untermyer, an outstanding lawyer, as well as a veteran critic of stock exchanges, called the section a mere "stump speech" and said it did not help the bill at all.

Mr. Untermyer to the contrary notwithstanding, a few fragments of "stump speech" in a law can do wonders toward making the average citizen read it. Sometimes they even help him to understand it.

Certainly the much-mooted Economy Act of March, 1933, empowering the President to slash veterans' benefits and Federal employees' salaries, became both more understandable and more dramatic when it received what Mr. Untermyer might call a "stump speech" title. It was introduced in Congress as "A Bill to Maintain the Credit of the United States Government."

* * * *

Belgium Has Its Own Al Capone

It is startling to hear of rum-runners and high-jackers running wild on the shores of Belgium, of a liquor king who calls himself "Al Capone," and of a lawless colony near Ostend which is dubbed "California." Evidently imitation is not always the sincerest form of flattery, for it seems that American names are adopted by Dutch and Belgian lawbreakers for the sake of shielding their families from disgrace.

Blue Laws are blamed for the creation in Belgium of conditions reminiscent on a small scale of those which grew up in America during prohibition. The Blue Laws aim at the suppression of hard liquor. No attempt is made to prohibit beer or wine.

One reads of the Belgian coast fringed with a reincarnated rum row. Fishing boats equipped with American motors run the Coast Guard blockade with cargoes of French cognac and Dutch schnapps and rum. Unlawful drugs play a part in the traffic. Murders incidental to it created such a scandal that a commission was appointed to review the Blue Laws. Its members may have found the Wickersham report helpful.

News and Comment From the National Capital

Peeps Behind the Scenes: A Missing Bank-Note, the Public Health Service Mail-Bag, A Long-Standing Feud, and the Friendship Between Senator Glass and Eugene Meyer

TOWARD the close of the day's work in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving one day last week one of the young women employees discovered that a newly-printed one-dollar bank-note was missing. The moment she notified her superior, every employee in the department was detained while searchlights and other devices were called into play to try to locate the note in the recesses of the machinery on the workbenches, in the waste baskets and among packages stacked on the floor.

In a plant where paper money representing billions is turned out daily, it was a nervous half-hour before one of the employees came upon the missing note in a drawer of a workbench.

The incident revealed a carefulness in striking contrast with the carelessness with which officials and Congressmen talk about printing greenbacks

to pay the Government's debts. Few realize the meticulous care with which the makers of the paper money guard every dollar they make. Each bank-note is checked by means of the serial number it carries. Before the serial number is affixed, the bank-note is checked by various other methods. If a dollar is lost, if as much as a three-cent stamp is destroyed or otherwise damaged in the process of manufacture, it is pasted together as carefully as can be and taken into account at the end of the day.

The books balance every day in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving. If they fail to balance in any department, no one goes home until they do. And it is a sensational event, news of which runs through the whole big plant, when a dollar slips between someone's fingers. It accounts for the fact that in the world's largest money-printing plant, the employees go and come without being searched except when something goes wrong, which is seldom.

Another peep behind the scenes in Washington, among the prosaic people who really run the departments, touches the *de profundis* of a tragic time in the nation's course. The depression which has spread poverty where it was never felt before 1929 has swelled the mail of the Public Health Service with appeals to Uncle Sam as the

"Great Physician." A Government which is keeping the wolf from the door of millions of families is naturally looked to increasingly for help for the sick. There are smiles and tears in the Public Health Service mail-bag, but the service, in its traditional rôle, can do little but refer the writers to local welfare and medical organizations. The illiteracy and association of ideas in many of the letters illustrates how difficult it is for many to understand the limitations of the new paternalism. Witness this letter which came in last week and is typical of many:

"I am writing to you in the behauf of my condision. I hav hihgh boold preson and Dr. ——— was tretin me and I hav know money and I can not hav iny Dr. and my houband was in the servis and he was getting five Dollar 60c. before he Die and he hav ben ded 7 mount. Help me plase Sear and God know it i am preay to the Lord that he will help me andso. My brother is ded and I am stay with is sun and he is unable to look after me and is make smole sale of \$5 a week, and mother is ded to. Plase help me plase Sear, plase, plase Sear."

And from another unfortunate:

"I have appalitic disease and I would like to be cured of that. I wish you would send me or tell me a way I could be cured by the 15th of April or before if possible. Send me an answer by return mail. Please do something for me please. I am getting so discouraged I could do away with myself."

Few people who make their annual contribution to the Community Chest or other local charity realize how many Federal employees, touched by the suffering they see or hear about, dig down into their own pockets to help along some less fortunate soul. Not all the characters in the drama on the Washington stage support the theory that politics is based on selfishness and ambition. It is common knowledge in the Washington inner circle that one former official of the Wilson Administration, who remained in Washington when the Republicans recovered control, is keeping himself poor by the financial help he is giving former colleagues who have lost out in the deflationary side of the Government.

Still another glance backstage reveals the feud between Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Army's Chief of Staff, and Ross Collins, the Chairman of the House Committee on

Military Affairs. Years back they clashed when General MacArthur was less than Chief of Staff and Mr. Collins was in the Democratic minority. Down the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, they eye each other carefully. In their alertness to pounce on the mistakes of each other the public interest is served.

Among the Democrats in the ranks who reserves the right to exercise his own judgment on the matters which come to Capitol Hill from the White House is Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama. He is an old-school Democrat who looks askance at much of the New Deal. Showing the same strain of independence in the previous Democratic Administration, he brought down upon himself the wrath of Woodrow Wilson, who pursued him into his own Congressional district, only to demonstrate, for the benefit of himself and succeeding Presidents, that it is a mistake to try to carry Presidential leadership into local districts.

The saying about politics making strange bedfellows seems to be borne out in the growing friendship of Senator Carter Glass, orthodox Virginia Democrat, and Eugene Meyer, orthodox Republican, who went from the Governorship of the Federal Reserve Board to the business of reviving and publishing the *Washington Post* as a virile Republican newspaper in the national capital.

When Mr. Meyer was at the head of the Federal Reserve Board, he and Senator Glass frequently found themselves at odds on principle. In the resistance to the Liberal turn of the New Deal, they find themselves on common ground. Last week, *The Post* came out with a front page story about Senator Glass under the by-line of one "Ernest Lamb." Senator Glass knew no one by that name nor did anyone else in Washington. Folks suspected that the earnest lamb was Mr. Meyer.

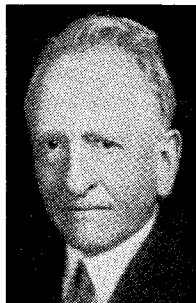
In his article, breathing undisguised affection for the peppery Virginian there were printed for the first time many of the anecdotes about Carter Glass which had not hitherto been allowed to appear in the newspapers, among them a report of Senator Glass's recently having written to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the NRA Administrator, and dared him to "come down" and license his newspaper at Lynchburg, Virginia.

DIOGENES.



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A scene in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving



© International

Senator Glass



© Underwood

Eugene Meyer

At the Observation Post

Will an American "Youth Movement" Emerge From the Current Crisis, and Will It Reproduce a European Revolutionary Pattern or Create a New Form of Its Own?

THE political and social revolutions in foreign lands with which we have been made familiar in the last few years have usually started with "youth movements." Wherever Communism has made a serious bid for power, rioting students have formed its shock troops. Youth put over Fascism in Italy, Hitlerism in Germany. Now that bird-song and budding trees once again mock its quest for jobs and the prospect of a secure livelihood in this country, what is to prevent its reproducing here one or another of the patterns of revolution it has effected abroad?

The question of late has been stirring a number of pundits to prophecy, not all of them in the class of Dr. William A. Wirt. Henry L. Mencken returned recently from a Mediterranean tour with the prediction that things were getting ripe for the Man on Horseback. At first expressing his "private opinion" that "the time of the big smashup is going to be next year" he subsequently decided to hedge, saying that "in the next twenty years there's going to be a big uproar." As for the result: "I hate to call it Fascism. Probably it will be something new and much worse, something that will make Fascists look like Boy Scouts."

Youth and New Deal

Almost simultaneously Frank H. Simonds was busy elaborating the same theme in the Sunday Magazine of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He agreed with Mr. Mencken in pooh-poohing the New Deal or the "brain trust" as a vehicle of revolution. "The 'brain trust,'" said Mr. Mencken, "is plotting to hold its jobs. That's the only plotting done by any politician." And Mr. Simonds seemed to regard as at least plausible the argument that the New Deal is not the road to revolution but an attempt at a detour around it. But then he asked: "Where does youth stand in the matter of the New Deal?"

The answer to his mind is that youth cares very little indeed about either the Old Deal or the New Deal or the controversy between their proponents and everything about the opportunity withheld from it since the onset of the Great Depression. "The youth which has been coming on for the last five years—perhaps it goes even further back—has been inevitably pushed to one side. It has had no part and can discover no place for itself in the existing order or disorder.

It is not deeply reflective, profoundly analytical; but it is instinctively disturbed, resentful, irritated and becoming impatient. How long will it wait? For how many years will a million or more of the young consent annually to pile up against the barrier which economic prostration has erected in their pathway? How long be-



—Quincy Scott in the Portland *Oregonian*

fore they will be ready to listen to a Mussolini or a Hitler—for I exclude the Lenins and Trozkys—who will command their approval by denouncing what exists and enlist their enthusiasm by promising what is lacking—namely, a future."

Walter B. Pitkin, professor of journalism at Columbia and author of the encouraging book, "Life Begins at Forty," is another who has been bringing the problem to public attention, in his case over the radio. He believes it had its inception before the depression—as far back, that is to say, as 1927-28. Since then he estimates that 8,000,000 youngsters have emerged from their schooling to find no employment at all or jobs of a kind that lead nowhere and justify neither their training nor talents. To-day they are leaderless, or virtually so. They have no lobby to press their demands on Congress. They scatter their votes among the political factions. But suppose they should organize. Mr. Pitkin has pointed to the portentous fact that the largest plurality in any Presidential election was 7,400,000.

From his close contact with many groups of young men and women of superior ability and now economically orphaned he expressed the belief that some youth movement would emerge from the current crisis.

It would take the form, in his opinion, not of a Fascist march or a Nazi upheaval but of an exodus in the American pioneering tradition into new territory—into the Tennessee Valley, the upper Missouri Valley, the Columbia River basin and the Colorado River Basin. Thanks to governmental foresight and large public works expenditure these regions, Mr. Pitkin pointed out, will be open for settlement in eighteen months, providing room for a population of twenty-three millions on a high level of subsistence.

So apparently there is a safety valve in the making similar to that which existed during other depressions before the natural frontier disappeared.

In the meantime it is interesting to note that locally youth movements have already come into being for the purpose of political reform. In the recent municipal campaign in Kansas City the National Youth Movement, so designated, formed the backbone of the Fusion revolt against the administration dominated by "Boss" Pendergast and his "Little Tammany." The leader of the movement is Joseph C.

Fennelly, twenty-nine, a native and business man of Kansas City who was educated at the University of Virginia. It had its inception five years ago in an indignation meeting among contemporaries around Fennelly's fireside and has since enrolled thousands of members and obtained a State charter.

"Boring From Within"

Seattle is the home of a youth movement which promised a while ago to develop considerable political power throughout the State of Washington. In New York youth seems to have captured the Republican organization.

The Young Republicans won the New York County chairmanship last year. They have slated for president of the National Republican Club Theodore Roosevelt and hope to make of the club a place where young men will be encouraged to go into politics for the fun of it rather than as "professionals." This is the idea of George H. Sibley, head of the Association of New York State Young Republican Clubs.

If this sort of "boring from within"—already manifest in many States and among both Republicans and Democrats—continues, perhaps even the two old parties, not to mention the Constitution, will survive the revolt of youth.

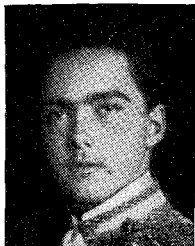
W. M. H.

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Fannie Hurst, daughter of the owner of a large Middle Western shoe factory, started writing while still a student at Washington University. Two years after her arrival in New York, she sold her first story. The next eleven were rejected. She now has eight novels to her credit as well as hundreds of short stories

and several motion-pictures. She works six hours a day in seclusion, but lives vigorously the rest of the time, and takes an active interest in public affairs. She keeps a menagerie of pets including a monkey. Col. Edward M. House recently named her as one of fifteen women capable of filling a high government post.

Otto von Hapsburg, hereditary Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, who is in exile in Belgium, now stands out as a figure in Central Europe's political strife. He is the son of the late Emperor Charles who succeeded Franz Joseph. Studying for his doctor's degree at the University of Louvain, Prince Otto is twenty-two, has brown hair, meditative eyes, and full Hapsburg lips. He speaks many languages and is an excellent sportsman. Pretender Otto has few friends, is not a warm person, but is serious and to a certain extent religious. He is at present immersed in economics, law and history, while his mother, ex-Empress Zita, pulls diplomatic strings, and attempts to replace the Hapsburgs on stormy Central European thrones.



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Charlotte E. Carr, Pennsylvania's first woman Secretary of Labor and Industry graduated from Vassar in 1915 and found a job as a matron in an Ohio orphanage at \$18 a month. She kept a diary which eventually helped bring about a shake-up of the institution, a chapter of her life which resembles sections of Sinclair Lewis's recent novel, *Ann Vickers*. For a time she was associated with Frances Perkins in New York State's Labor Department and later became bureau chief in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor. Together with her friend Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, she has frequently been on the picket line during strikes. Miss Carr is a brisk and comely woman who doesn't mind saying she is forty-three years old and on the side of labor.



Wide World

Cartoonists As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

John T. McCutcheon—I was born in 1870 on a farm near the banks of the Wabash. Until I was eighteen, I never left Indiana. Graduating from Purdue in '89, I came up to Chicago and began art work on *The Morning News*, which later became *The Record Herald*. In 1903, I joined the *Chicago Tribune*, where I still work.

Since 1895 I have done cartoons. On the side, I have covered six wars, cartooned eleven national political campaigns, been around the world four times, tried many planes from Orville Wright's skeleton machine up to the present-day air liners, and have weathered six depressions.

I am married, have three sons ranging from 6 to 16, play golf in the hundreds, and try to spend part of each winter in the West Indies.

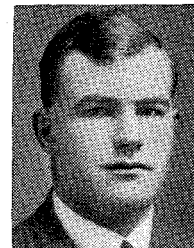
[A cartoon by Mr. McCutcheon appears on page 51.]

Aaron Rabinowitz, a leading authority on New York City's complicated housing problems, is a man of Russian parentage, fifty years old, pleasant, energetic and of youthful appearance. Against the opposition of bankers he financed with success the model Amalgamated Dwellings in New York's East Side slums. These are low rental, cooperative apartments with courts, gardens and day nurseries. Five years ago he turned over his large real estate business to his brothers and has since devoted most of his time to philanthropy and housing problems. He has been a member of New York State's Housing Board since 1926.



Keystone

William "Jack" Leather, playing captain of the visiting Cambridge University Rugby team, is a six-foot 200-pounder who was here on tour with the visiting ruggerers. He played against Oxford for the past three years and with the exception of one other team member is the only man with three 'varsity matches to his credit. While at preparatory school at Sedbergh, which is one of England's greatest training grounds for rugger players, especially forwards, he represented the English schools against the Scotch in 1931 and, with another Sedbergh lad, gave that school credit for three of the eight Cambridge forwards which is considered a very unusual occurrence. He is the son of a 1907 English International player.



Wallace Beery who plays the part of Pancho Villa in the new cinema woven around the life of the Mexican bandit is one of Hollywood's most picturesque residents. He is a brother of Noah Beery, was Gloria Swanson's first husband in her custard pie and bathing-suit days, and has played many villain rôles. He flies his own plane, loves big game hunting, weighs 240 pounds and would rather eat than win a medal for acting. During his varied career he has been a railroad section hand, a circus elephant trainer, a chorus man, stage electrician and studio director. Once, in an early two reeler, he even played the part of a Swedish servant girl.



M. G. M. photo

What's the Name, Please?

Lengyel—student of world politics (page 17)—*len'gel*, *n* as in *sing*, and the suggestion of a Southern *y* after *g*.

Guedalla—biographer of Gladstone—despite spelling, *gue* doesn't rime with *hue*; it's *gwuh*—*gwuh*—*dal'lah*.

Kofoed—sports writer—not *ko-fed*, nor *ko-fod*; add a *d* to *foe*: *ko-foed*.

Pare Lorentz—pictorial reviewer of 1933—not *pa-ray*, nor *pa-ree*; just *pare*. He stresses *-entz*.

Wason—his latest book isn't finished yet—no relation to *mason*; it's *waw'son*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

Putting Disarmament Conference Again in Motion

At Meeting Preparatory to Session of General Commission in May, No Government Would Take Responsibility of Defending Anything but "Substantial Reduction" in Armaments

IN a private meeting at Geneva on April 10, the Disarmament Conference Bureau, or steering committee, agreed to the suggestion of Arthur Henderson, British President of the Conference, that the General Commission be called for May 23. Also his proposal that the steering committee reassemble on April 30 to prepare for the gathering of the general commission was accepted.

Mr. Henderson opened the meeting with a speech in which he contrasted the present situation with the world's confidence, when the Disarmament Conference began in 1932, that "at last the Governments were going to act on the promises they had so often and solemnly made." Now, he said, armament budgets were beginning to increase in almost all the leading countries.

The necessity for prompt action was voiced by another Englishman, Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, who warned that "if a convention embodying disarmament is to be reached at all, it must be reached soon."

The meeting of the bureau brought out two notable facts, according to Clarence K. Streit, in a message from Geneva to the *New York Times*. The first was that despite all the Italian, British and French talk in diplomatic channels of changing disarmament to limitation and rearmament, no Government would yet take the responsibility of defending anything but "substantial reduction" even when addressing a private meeting of the bureau. The second point noted was that since Germany broke from the Conference on October 14 last there had developed a far greater cordiality toward French security ideas. But judging from the accompanying German cartoon the Germans do not believe this. This feeling was apparent not only among the British and Russians, it was reported, but even more significantly amongst such confirmed neutrals as the Swedes and Swiss. One official remarked: "Germany and Japan seem to be rapidly converting the League of Nations to covenants for security."

French Position Stated

The French position was stated by René Massigli who, referring to Germany's insistence on rearmament qualitatively and quantitatively, declared that France could not disarm when others were rearming. Even before the Disarmament Conference Bureau met, it was related in Paris press dispatches that the actual rearmament of Germany had changed the aspects of the whole arms question and had virtually killed the possibility of disarmament. In Paris it was felt that the only possible subject of discussion left was a convention limiting

armaments. The desire of the French Government, it was said, was to have the General Commission of the Geneva Conference acknowledge these facts at the meeting on May 23 and take as a basis for a convention the Italian plan, which admitted certain rearmament for Germany and maintained



The Disarmament Concert

France (wailing): "One after another they leave me"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

the armaments of other countries at the present level.

But at the meeting of the steering committee on April 10, speaking for Great Britain, Capt. Anthony Eden affirmed that "substantial reduction of armaments" remained for Britain the "fundamental condition for agreement on any arms convention."

The Soviet delegate at a bureau meeting, Boris Stein declared—to the amusement of the Japanese delegates who laughed audibly—that the Disarmament Conference was deadlocked because it had not followed the Soviet proposals for complete disarmament and had been transformed into an organization to make laws for rearmament. He said further, according to a *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent at Geneva, that the Soviet Union opposed this and preferred disarmament, which it would accept, provided the treaty bound all the Soviet Union's neighbors. According to the Soviet spokesman, the important point was that the General Commission should press forward with security proposals.

Sweden's representative, Richard I. Sandler, demanded on behalf of the small Powers a substantial reduction in armaments, equality of rights for all and new security

guaranties. Convinced that a disarmament treaty would be no less difficult to attain than a limitation treaty, which raised the question whether to limit the *status quo* programs now in force or programs in contemplation, Mr. Sandler was asking European neutrals who did not sign the Versailles Treaty to form a common disarmament front.

As to the United States, it was pointed out in these Geneva dispatches to the *New York Herald Tribune* that the present disarmament negotiations had in view consultation with this country, should war threaten, and an agreement on the part of the United States not to trade with any State which the community of nations considered an aggressor. No sanctions involving the use of American soldiers or sailors were expected.

U. S. Declaration Sought

The United States, it was further related, would be asked to make simply an individual declaration such as Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at large, promised last May at Geneva before the arms parley. On that occasion he said: "We are willing to consult the other States, in case of a threat to peace, with a view to averting conflict. Further than that, in the event that the States in conference determine that a State has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against the violator, then, if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such a collective effort which these States may thus make to restore peace."

Japan's Minister of War Out

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Minister of War in the Japanese Cabinet, has resigned his post because of a municipal bribery scandal involving his brother. General Hayashi was Inspector-General of military education and he was given his post in the Cabinet of Premier Saito because of the illness of Gen. Sadao Araki. General Hayashi was regarded as even more militant than his predecessor. He represented Japan at several Geneva conferences and has had wide military experience. According to Tokyo United Press dispatches, Premier Saito accepted the resignation with the greatest reluctance.

The brother who was the cause of the retirement of General Hayashi, Yukichi Shirakami Hayashi, was formerly deputy mayor of Tokyo, and has been convicted, with several other men, in a bribery case involving gas and electric contracts.

In Foreign Fields

El Salvador—The Japanese Government was pleased to learn that Japanese immigrants would be welcome in this Central American Republic, according to information sent from Tokyo by the Salvadorian Consul there, Leon Siguenza. He suggested that it would be a good thing for trade reasons that El Salvador recognize the new State of Manchukuo. If it should, El Salvador might be the first American Government to accord such recognition. The Japanese have been studying Chile as a good prospect for Japanese colonization and in Brazil about 150,000 Japanese farmers have settled in the State of São Paulo.

* * * *

London—David Lloyd George has completed forty-four years' unbroken service as member of the House of Commons for Carnarvon, Wales. His time now is spent entirely at his country home, writing further memoirs and in growing fruit and vegetables. Meanwhile it was reported that the "United Liberal party," as parliamentarian humorists call the Lloyd George family, faces disunion. The former Prime Minister's son, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, and his sister Megan were said to be ready to desert their father and join the Laborites.

* * * *

Moscow—The Soviet authorities have been considering the request of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago that they lend the Russian Crown jewels valued at nearly \$250,000,000, one of the richest treasures of precious stones in the world, for display when the fair reopens May 26. The cost of transport, insurance and safeguarding of the jewels can only be conjectured. By comparison with the value of the Russian Crown jewels those of the English Crown in the Tower of London are considered, according to a low estimate, to be worth about \$30,000,000. The Turkish Crown jewels, before the overthrow of the Sultan, were valued at \$15,000,000.

* * *

Dublin—It was decreed that 200,000 calves must be slaughtered yearly in Ireland to get rid of the "surplus cattle population." There has been an oversupply of cattle in the Free State since Britain put quota restrictions on cattle imports. To reduce the hog surplus in the United States, according to the Administration's plan, 4,000,000 hogs would be bought and 1,000,000 sows about to farrow. The cost to the Government was estimated at \$55,000,000. The scheme was to distribute the edible products among needy people, but not to come in competition with ordinary channels of trade. Any excess of relief needs would be placed in the export market. The inedible products, such as grease and fertilizer, would be disposed of in the usual trade channels without upsetting the market.

Conflict Between Germany and the Vatican

*The Peace Which Seemed to Have Been Guaranteed in 1933 Upset
Less Than a Year Later*

The peace between Germany and the Vatican which seemed to have been guaranteed by the Concordat signed July 20, 1933, has met many disturbing obstacles. That agreement, concluded between Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, who represented Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Rome, and who initialed it with Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal

New York *Herald Tribune*, "is already more elevated than that of Nuncio and consequently the addition of such a title would not add anything to the Cardinal's prestige. If the Nazi authorities are not disposed to respect the dignity of a Cardinal, it is hard to imagine that they would be inclined to respect the position of a Nuncio."

Meanwhile Chancellor Hitler, striding into the thick of the Nazi-Catholic conflict, directed a swift investigation into charges of Nazi violence against Catholic youths. Personally he ordered the temporary suspension of three Berlin Nazi youth leaders who led a raid on a Palm Sunday Catholic Youth meeting.

The Palm Sunday affray developed, it was reported, with the refusal of Catholic leaders to comply with the order of Baldur von Schirach, Nazi Youth leader, for the dissolution of all other Youth groups and their merger with the non-sectarian Hitler units. Vice-Chancellor von Papen was said to have gone to Rome to negotiate with the Pope on Nazi-Catholic relations.

At about the same time Dr. Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader, said in an address before members of his organization at Cologne, that a decree would be issued soon to curtail the "sneaking methods" of



© Keystone

Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber

Secretary of State, the Vice-Chancellor said at the time was "destined to render impossible any future conflicts between Church and State in Germany." It bound the German clergy against taking part in politics and at the same time committed the German Government to recognition of the Catholic Action as a non-political organization entrusted with the defense of Catholic ideals. Chancellor Hitler himself in a decree then issued declared he was happy in the conviction that an end had come to an epoch in which "unfortunately, only too often religious and political interests came into seemingly insoluble conflict."

Less than a year later Rome dispatches reported that the quarrel between the Roman Catholic Church and the Nazi régime in Germany had reached a stage so serious as to indicate the necessity for intervention by the Vatican.

Papal intervention, it was emphasized, meant that the authorities of the Vatican intended that the status of Catholic organizations in Germany should no longer be left to efforts by Catholic officials in that country, but should be settled by direct negotiations with the Papacy.

Incidentally it was denied at Rome that there was any foundation for reports that Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, would be named Papal Nuncio to Bavaria or Germany, in order to insure his diplomatic immunity from arrest. "The position of the Cardinal," according to an authoritative Vatican spokesman cited by a Rome correspondent of the



© International

Dr. Robert Ley

the Catholic clergy, whom he accused of "tampering" with the Labor Front. "Of course they are protected by a concordat which we do not desire to change," Dr. Ley was quoted further by a Cologne Associated Press correspondent, "but if they think they can get privileges for their people, reserved by a national labor law of our members, with their 'sneaking methods,' they are badly mistaken." He gave no details of the projected decree he had mentioned, but went on to refer to the Protestant clergy as well as to the Catholic, saying the reverend fathers and the reverend ministers "ought to confine themselves to their pulpits."

Czecho-Slovakia, Where Democracy Stands Firm

Tho Its Position Between Germany and Austria Is Not Enviably, the Republic Continues Its Successful Career, and Holds an Influential Place in Europe

By EMIL LENGYEL

Author of "The New Deal in Europe," etc.

[The first President of Czecho-Slovakia, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, has held office for sixteen years and under a provision of the Republic's Constitution he is qualified to occupy the post for the rest of his life. He is eighty-four years of age. His wife, who died in 1923, was the daughter of R. Garrigue, New York. The agreement between the Czechs and Slovaks, which resulted in the Czecho-Slovak State that came into existence on October 28, 1918, was made at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is known as the Pittsburgh Agreement.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA is surrounded by Fascist or near-Fascist countries with a population of 140,000,000. Her Fascist neighbors are Germany and Austria, and her near-Fascist neighbors are Poland, Hungary, and Roumania. With a population of about one-tenth of this number, the republic of the Czechs and Slovaks is the only country east of the Rhine and west of the Pacific Ocean where parliamentary democracy survives.

The largest number of German political and racial émigrés—outside of France—is in the Czech republic. The German Social Democratic Party in exile has its headquarters in Czecho-Slovakia, where its official organ, *Der Neue Vorwaerts*, is printed. Czecho-Slovakia is also the refuge of some of the leaders of the abortive republican revolution of Austrians against Chancellor Dollfuss's Fascist dictatorship. Political ref-

It is little known that Hitlerism was first founded in what is now Czecho-Slovakia, by two ambitious bookbinders, who called their movement National Socialism. That part of the world was then known as Bohemia and belonged to the House of Austria.

With the World War came the beginning of the end of Bohemia as the domain of the Hapsburgs, and the birth of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia. National Socialism was forgotten, except as the name of a Czech party, of which Dr. Eduard Benes, perennial Foreign Minister of the new country, is a shining light. The Czech National Socialist Party has, of course, nothing to do with Hitlerism or its predecessors.

Long before Hitler came to the helm in Germany, he had cast his eyes on the nearly 4,000,000 Germans of Czecho-Slovakia. His Third Reich was to be the shelter of all Germans, irrespective of their citizenship. The Czech Germans were therefore to have the right to vote at the Reichstag elections. This plan was changed, however, when the Nazis discovered that they had no use either for the Reichstag or for elections. Nevertheless, the Hitlerites insisted on saving their Czecho-Slovak kin.

The German Nazis used the city of Eger as their entering wedge. The city itself belongs to Czecho-Slovakia, but is railway station is under German management. The propaganda factories in the city were keyed up to mass production. Millions of Germans were to be converted to the Hitlerite creed and the work was not easy, since many of them were Socialists and Agrarians, opposed to political terror.

But the Czech authorities went to work with great zeal against the Nazis and drove their organization underground. The Czecho-Slovak Hitlerites thereupon assumed the name "Volkssport," and pretended to be a harmless sport club. The authorities were not fooled and they went after the "Volkssport." In reply to this the Hitlerites offered their assistance to the non-Marxian parties of the Republic in an effort to form a National Front, and they promised to conform to the Czech Constitu-

tion. This plan also failed and the Nazi party was prohibited.

While Czecho-Slovakia of to-day has no official Nazi party, her position between a Hitlerite Reich and a Dollfussite Austria is far from enviable. Should Austria go Hitler, Czecho-Slovakia would be between the two fires. Should Austria go Hapsburg,



Centropress Photograph (Prague)

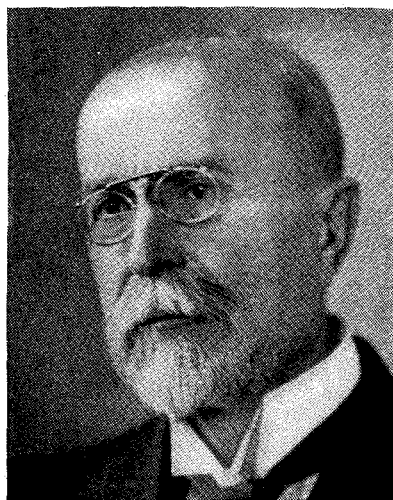
Karlbridge, the Oldest in Prague

In the background the presidential residence, which was formerly a royal palace

Czecho-Slovakia would be the next-door neighbor of a dynasty which it considers its mortal enemy. The Czechs know that the Hapsburgs are men of great ambitions and they would not be satisfied with a small country like Austria.

Czecho-Slovakia, like her neighbors, is a country of many problems both in the international and in the national field. There is the Hungarian neighbor, striving for the revision of the peace treaty and yearning to regain territories lost to the Czechs. There is the Polish neighbor, who is bombarding Prague with complaints about the treatment of her minorities. There is the Little Entente, of which Czecho-Slovakia—together with Roumania and Jugo-Slavia—forms a part. If one believes government statements, the three countries are getting on splendidly. But if one looks at those statements with a critical eye, one immediately senses divergences of views. Czecho-Slovakia wants to do business with the Russians and to take up normal diplomatic relations with Moscow. Roumania, on the other hand, wants to do nothing of the sort as long as the Bessarabian question remains an enigma. Jugo-Slavia is worried about the Italians and seems to be definitely turning toward the Balkans.

Then there is to be considered the recent
(Continued on page 37)



Underwood

Thomas G. Masaryk

ugees from Hungary and from some Balkan countries have also transferred their headquarters from the Café Imperial in Vienna to Prague. There also former Premier Witos of Poland and some other Polish political refugees have found a haven.

Hundreds of Amateurs Aid March of Astronomy

Located in All Parts of the World, Star-Gazers Representing All Walks of Life Do Valuable Work Which Is of Great Aid to Professional Scientists

IT has been estimated that in this country there are more than a thousand small private observatories tucked away in attics, backyards, barns, sheds, filling stations and even in open fields. In the clear hours of the evening many a solid American citizen, sometimes unknown to the neighbors, lays aside the tasks of the day and becomes a devotee of science.

One of the most prolific observers of variable stars in this country, for instance, is not a professional astronomer working in one of the great observatories, but an automobile mechanic, L. C. Peltier, who has a small observatory at Delphos, Ohio, almost literally among the cornfields. Peltier is world-famous among astronomers. Not only has he made thousands of observations of those mysterious and important stars, the variables, but he has also spotted four new comets, which were named after him.

Another amateur, Clyde W. Tombaugh, a Kansas farm boy, made the most spectacular discovery of all when, at work upon a program initiated by the late Prof. Percival Lowell and carried on by Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of Lowell Observatory, he photographed and discovered the planet Pluto. Tho employed as an assistant at Lowell Observatory at the time of the discovery, Tombaugh's interest in astronomy was stirred when he built a telescope for himself and set it up on his father's farm to gaze at the stars. His engagement at the observatory came about through the training he received as an amateur.

A Banker's Observatory

The amateurs are by no means all farmers and garagemen. Practically all walks of life are represented. One of the best known amateur photographers of stars and planets is Gustavus Wynne Cook, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, a banker and steel company official. Cook's observatory is near Philadelphia where, as in all the East, "seeing" is usually poor. Despite this handicap he recently succeeded in making a complete set of photographs showing the rotation of the sun on its axis, missing only one day in the sequence.

William Henry, of Brooklyn, New York, is another "amateur" astronomical photographer, tho he can hardly be called an amateur when it comes to photographing terrestrial subjects. He was formerly a photographer for the *New York Herald* (now merged with the *New York Tribune*) and for that paper covered many spectacular assignments, one of which was the disastrous eruption of Mt. Pelée at Martinique in May, 1902. His special interest is in establishing a correlation between sunspots and the aurora.

One of the best known of the amateur

astronomers is David B. Pickering, of East Orange, New Jersey, a retired jeweler. Mr. Pickering, who has built an observatory in his house, is one of the foremost observers of variable stars in the country.

Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former member of the Federal Radio Commission and now

world, observing many kinds of heavenly phenomena, including meteors, comets, sunspots and variable stars. The latter field now claims the attention of most of the amateurs who have suitable telescopic equipment, and about 400 of them belong to an organization called the American Association of Variable Star Observers, which has headquarters at Harvard College Observatory.

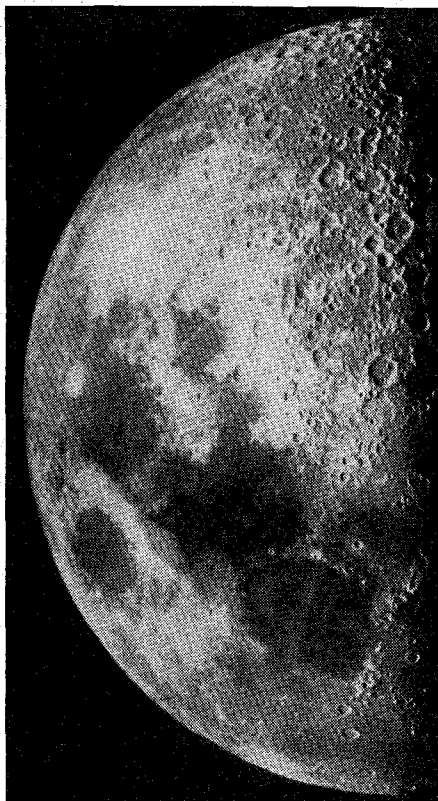
Every month the observations of the members are published in *Popular Astronomy*, a magazine published at Goodsell Observatory of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and read by both professional astronomers and amateurs. Leon Campbell, recorder of the association, reports that members of the association are located on both hemispheres and in practically every country in the world, thus giving a continuous, twenty-four-hour-a-day coverage of variables both above and below the equator.

Members consider variable star observation to be the most fascinating game possible. Contrary to general opinion, it does not require a scientific education or training in higher mathematics. The chief requisites are patience, a telescope of three-inch aperture or better, and willingness to be careful and accurate. It is fortunate that these requirements are such as to admit many to the brotherhood, for observation of variable stars is among the most important tasks of astronomy.

Types of Variable Stars

The variables, as the name suggests, are stars that change in brilliance. In general there are three types: the "short period" variables, which change regularly and at brief intervals, "long period" variables, which change in intensity sometimes over a period of months or years, and the "novæ," or new stars. These are not really new, but are stars which suddenly flare up brilliantly, for reasons at present unknown.

The hundreds of thousands of observations annually turned in by amateurs have brought scientists to the brink of an explanation of the mystery of the different kinds of variables. Equally important, they have provided a means by which the distance of far-away nebulae and other astronomical objects can be determined, for it has been discovered that there is a relation between the luminosity of short-period variables and their period. By observing the periods of distant variables their actual luminosity can be determined, and their distance then calculated on the basis of their apparent brightness. It was by making use of this principle that Dr. Harlow Shapley, of Harvard Observatory, recently measured the size of the visible universe.



Courtesy of Gustavus Wynne Cook and Amateur Astronomer

Photograph of the moon at first quarter, taken by an "amateur" astronomer, Gustavus Wynne Cook, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

editor of *Electronics*, is known as an amateur astronomer. The late Garrett P. Serviss, newspaper man, was an enthusiastic amateur. With his friend, Leon Barritt, Serviss invented a small gadget now used by many amateurs to locate the stars and planets. Barritt, still active as a star gazer, is editor of *The Evening Sky Map*, a small magazine for star enthusiasts.

One of the successful women amateur astronomers is Mrs. Otto Haas, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, who by day is engaged in caring for her home and rearing her two sons, and by night becomes a variable star observer. Mrs. Haas has an advantage over some of the other observers, for she was trained as a professional astronomer, and received a Ph.D. at the University of California.

Many others should be named in any kind of comprehensive list of outstanding amateur astronomers. There are probably several thousand in various parts of the

Experiments With Vitamin B₁

Several grams of Vitamin B₁, one of the rarest and most elusive of biochemical substances, have been extracted in the last few months from rice bran by a new process devised by Robert R. Williams, head of the chemical research department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. Vitamin B₁ has been obtained in pure, or nearly pure form before, but in such minute quantities that biological experiments were impossible. Mr. Williams has been able to produce it in "quantity"; a total of nearly a tablespoonful to date.

This achievement became known recently when R. E. Waterman and Miss Marion Ammerman, associates of Dr. Williams, reported before the American Federation of Biological Societies that they were feeding controlled diets containing quantities of Vitamin B₁ to rats, the chief result so far being to increase the growth of the animals.

Lack of Vitamin B₁ causes the disease beri-beri, common among oriental peoples who live on polished rice. The curious thing about this is that the bran, which they throw away, is probably the richest source of the vitamin. Dr. Williams says there are about twenty parts of the vitamin in 1,000,000 of the bran. The amount included in the diet of the average American is about one part in a million; probably not enough.

In pure form the vitamin is a white, crystalline substance. Twenty or thirty different chemical processes are necessary to extract it, and the cost is about \$1,000 a gram—too high to permit much experimentation, but the cost perhaps can be reduced later.

Rice bran, while the richest, is not the only source of the vitamin. It is found in yeast, especially brewer's yeast, and in all the common grains. It is found in fair quantity in lean pork, but not in lean beef. It is also contained in ripe beans, such as navy beans, but not in green beans.

Its biological effects, so far as now known, are to stimulate the appetite, increase the consumption of food, and accelerate the metabolism.

New Welding Process

By applying knowledge of the electrochemical conditions under which metal crystals knit together, a new method of welding has been invented by Howard J. Burnish, Pittsburgh electrochemist and steel mill designer. The process is said to produce welded steel pipe so perfectly joined that the seam is not revealed even by photomicrographs of the cross section.

An important advantage of such pipe is that it will be more resistant to corrosion in the soil, especially the kind of corrosion caused by electrical currents. In ordinary welded pipe these tend to produce chemical action where the molecular structure has been disturbed in the weld, and a kind of battery is formed which hastens the normal action of soil acids and alkalis.

A National Monument Dedicated to Dinosaurs

Museum Being Built in Utah on the Spot Where Huge Creatures Perished 125,000,000 Years Ago

First steps toward preparing one of the most unusual exhibits anywhere in the world—a dinosaur museum on the spot where the huge creatures of 125,000,000 years ago gave up their lives—were taken this winter when CWA men were set to work clearing a hillside in the Dinosaur National Monument, near Jensen, Utah. In May a crew of two hundred CCC workers is scheduled to take up the task in earnest, and by the end of summer the first phase of the project may be well under way.

Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, this week revealed to THE LITERARY DIGEST the plans being made, in a joint endeavor by the National Park Service and the Museum, to turn the Dinosaur National Monument into a real monument to the monsters that once dominated the continent.

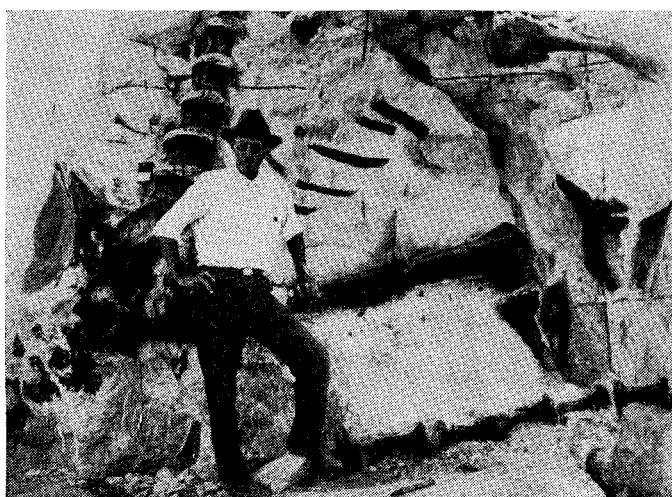
The site is situated where the main highway between Salt Lake City and Denver crosses the Green River. In the hillside at that point is the layer of sandstone which contains more dinosaur bones than any other known deposit in the country. The tilted at an angle of sixty degrees and hardened to stone now, this sandstone in the Jurassic period was part of the beach of a shallow inland sea. On the shores and in the water swarmed countless thousands of dinosaurs.

Due to causes now unknown, many of the creatures left their bones on this particular portion of the beach. Mr. Brown thinks there may have been peculiar tidal action at this point, which gathered the bodies from all around. The single block of stone, 190 feet long and twenty-eight feet thick, contains literally hundreds of skeletons and parts of skeletons of dinosaurs.

At the suggestion of scientists, President Wilson declared the site a national monument in 1915. Since then the area of the monument has been somewhat enlarged, and the National Park Service has made plans for its future development. As rapidly as funds are available, a good road will be built from Jensen. A slice of the hill will be taken out in front of the fossil-bearing sandstone layer. The cut will be roofed over to make a complete building, one side-wall of which will be the fossil layer.

Through a special arrangement, experts

of the American Museum of Natural History will then chisel out some of the skeletons in high relief on this natural wall, so that visitors may see them just as they lie. The skeletons are buried in the sandstone like dried blossoms pressed in the leaves of a book. Removal of a few superficial layers of stone will expose them to view. It



Courtesy of the National Park Service

How the bones lie in the fossil layer

will probably take three years to complete this part of the work.

The remarkable richness of the deposit is indicated by the fact that the fossil supply has hardly been touched, tho scientists have worked there for years. The site was discovered more than thirty years ago by a herder, who saw bones exposed in the stone. Word reached scientists of the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, and scientists were sent to take out the skeleton for mounting. Parties from this museum subsequently worked there for fourteen years, quarrying nearly seven carloads of fossils, including practically complete skeletons of large dinosaurs and a great number of partial skeletons and skulls.

Parties from other museums also worked the quarry, including groups from the National Museum of Washington and the University of Utah. Their finds have enriched the dinosaur collections of museums all over the world. Even so, the workings of the various scientists have only shaved the top and nicked the ends of the fossil-bearing layer. Hundreds of skeletons remain intact for posterity in the stony matrix.

Mapping Volcano-Land

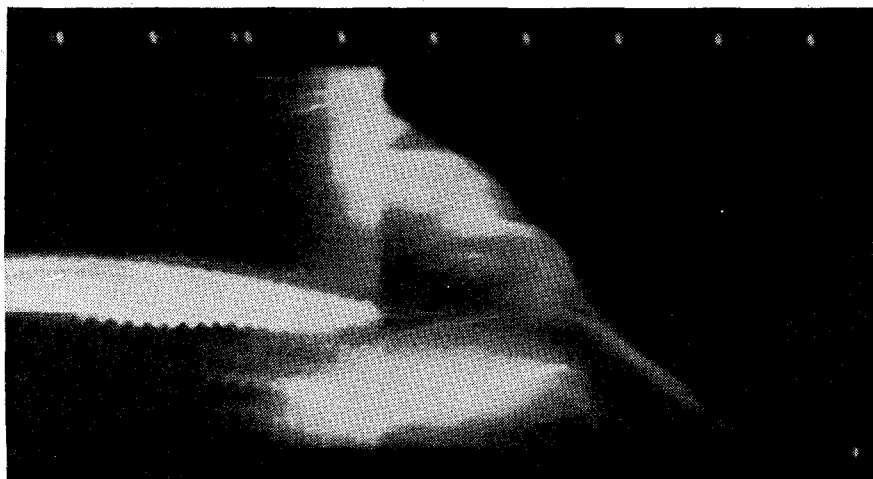
Father Bernard R. Hubbard, the "Glacier priest," will use air-plane, pack-dogs and canoe in an attempt to map the volcano-torn Alaska Peninsula this summer in co-operation with the National Geographic Society. Relief and drainage in the region has been greatly altered by eruptions since it was last mapped, twenty-five years ago.

Photographing a Gasoline Explosion

Through a Camera "Super-Eye" the Process That Takes Place in an Engine's Cylinder Is Seen

What happens when the mixture of gasoline and air explodes in an engine? Whatever the action is, it certainly occurs faster than the human eye can register. To study it a sort of "super-eye" is now in use in the

shows what happens when the motor "knocks." The knock, as described by John P. Elting in *The Technology Review*, is caused by the very rapid burning of a portion of the gases in the cylinder.



Courtesy of *The Technology Review*

What happens when the engine "knocks." Rapid burning of a portion of the charge sets up sound waves. The small dot in the lower right-hand corner is the spark; those above are time markers, 1/500th of a second apart

Aeronautical Engine Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the question of what happens in the engine's cylinder can definitely be answered.

The explosion is not instantaneous. It begins as a tiny thread of flame in the vicinity of the spark, and spreads rapidly across the cylinder, thereafter burning in a clear, steady flame until all of the gasoline in the mixture has been consumed. The whole process takes about one-thirtieth of a second—plenty of time, as such things go, to get a good moving-picture of it.

The photographing at M.I.T. is done through a narrow quartz window in the head of the cylinder. The camera is focused on the window. When the explosion starts the film is moved rapidly past the lens, in a direction at right angles to the motion of the flame.

No shutter is used; consequently the picture is a continuous record of the progress of the flame, an explosion "pattern." A series of small white dots at the edge of the film, produced by a timing device, marks off the strip into timed segments.

One of the most interesting pictures

The quick burning occurs in a part of the combustion chamber remote from the spark. The knocking sound originates as a sound wave in the chamber started by the sudden local pressure rise. A pressure wave traverses the length of the chamber many times, each time displacing the gas molecules a small distance. The movement of these waves is clearly shown in the photograph.

First Woman in Stratosphere

If present plans succeed, the first woman to reach the stratosphere, where only a few men have gone so far, will be Mrs. Piccard, wife of Dr. Jean Piccard and sister-in-law of the famous Belgian stratosphere flyer, Prof. Auguste Piccard. Mrs. Piccard plans to pilot the huge balloon in which she and her husband expect to take off in July or August from near Detroit.

The flight will be made in the same gondola and with the same balloon as

that used by Lieut.-Com. T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester Fordney last summer, in their eleven-mile ascent which began near Akron, Ohio, and came to an end in a New Jersey swamp.



Courtesy of *The Technology Review*

Normal combustion of fuel in a gas engine

Science Snap-shots

Whisky as an anesthetic has distinct limitations; nevertheless a half tumblerful is as effective as morphin in deadening pain inflicted by pin pricks on the skin, it was reported recently to the American Societies of Experimental Biology by Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt and F. J. Mullin, of the University of Chicago. Aspirin was found more useful, however, in dealing with internal pain and headaches.

* * * *

Bacteria can survive in a state of suspended animation for thousands of years, in the opinion of Dr. Charles B. Lipman, of the University of California. Two years ago he found live bacteria in coal. Recently he presented additional evidence: bacteria from the interior of pre-Aztec pyramids built 1,400 years ago. Dr. Lipman has also found bacteria in meteorites.

* * * *

The oldest house of worship known in the eastern part of the United States, a temple that may have been constructed by the ancient Mound Builders, has been unearthed by the Tennessee Valley Authority archeological survey in a mountain valley thirty miles from Norris Dam.

* * * *

Southern women have larger feet than Northern women, despite the tradition that the opposite is true. This was courageously revealed by Dr. Harley N. Gould of Tulane University before the American Association of Anatomists recently, following a survey in which Dr. Gould also found that Southern women were more slender, had narrower hands, somewhat flatter chests and a faster pulse rate than their Northern sisters.

* * * *

Spectacular dashes by dog-team and airplane with serum to out of the way communities may no longer be necessary. Dr. Earl W. Flossdorf, of the University of Pennsylvania, recently reported to the American Chemical Society that he and his associates had discovered a method of preserving these serums indefinitely, making it possible to store them wherever they may be needed. Heretofore most serums have had to be made fresh shortly before use.

* * * *

Measuring from the center of the earth, instead of from sea level, the highest mountain of the globe is not Mt. Everest, but Mt. Chimborazo, in the Andes, according to calculations made by the German scientist, Dr. G. Rösch. On this scale Chimborazo's peak is 3,966.99 miles from the center of the earth; Everest's only 3,965.66. Four other peaks, Huascarán (Peru), Cotopaxi (Ecuador), Kenia (East Africa) and Kilimanjaro (Africa) are also "higher" above the earth's center than Everest. The difference in the measurement is due to the bulge of the earth at the equator.

Veterans' Lobby Attacked and Defended

Denunciation by Dr. Bowie, Following Passage of Bill Over President's Veto, Enlists Support of Large Group of Clergy, and Brings Heated Defense From Legion Officials

WAR veterans benefiting from the \$228,000,000 Independent Offices bill, passed over the President's veto, will receive their government checks May 1. Government employees received their pay increases on April 14. Government employees include members of Congress, whose benefice is a restoration of two-thirds of the 15 per cent. salary cut made under the Economy Act.

If the country had been unfortunate



Wide World

The Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie

enough to have 29,000 representatives in the national legislative chambers, Congress might have been as fiercely denounced as is the American Legion, through whose efforts 29,000 veterans are restored to the presumptive service-connected disability rolls. These veterans had been removed from the disability rolls under the Economy Act after their service-connected claims had been rejected by boards of review. Tho some thousands of others, including Spanish War veterans, benefit from the act, it seems generally taken for granted that the Presidential veto was overridden because of the approaching battle of the ballots.

Dr. Bowie's Denunciation

However that may be, the American Legion lobby conducted by John Thomas Taylor, who won a colonelcy and thirteen decorations in the World War and who served his political apprenticeship in the thorough school of Boies Penrose, is credited with being the chief force in securing final passage of the amended Independent Offices bill. The tumultuous shout which greeted the lobby's activities was louder than any inspired by the Anti-Saloon League in its hey-day, or by any other lobby which has had access to the Treasury.

In a sermon whose echoes still ring against the Blue Ridge, the Alleghenies, and the Rockies, the Rev. Dr. W. Russell

Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church in New York, denounced the Legion lobby as a "sinister and deadly cancer upon the body of American life." The rector, who had served as a base hospital chaplain in France, "specifically distinguished between provision by the Government for actual war sufferers and indiscriminate war benefits handed out to many who had no actual war injury," and expressed belief in a just and generous provision for actual war widows and dependents.

Legion officials immediately sprang to the defense. Through the columns of the press they hurled the lie at the rector's head, and called his statement cheap publicity. Sixty-one clergymen, many of them nationally known, sprang as quickly to the defense of Dr. Bowie. Shell-bursts of oratory appeared on the front pages. The first company of fifty-one clergy to join the former Army chaplain issued a statement associating themselves "publicly with the courageous stand taken by Dr. Bowie against the efforts of the lobby of the American Legion to secure special payments from the Government for veterans who did not suffer actual injury or disability during the war," and agreeing that provision should be made for widows and dependents. More clergy joined up the next day, and the cross-fire grew hotter.

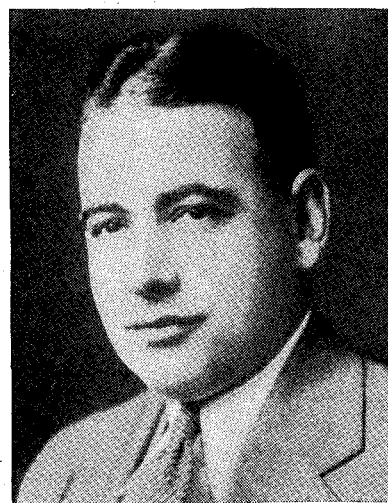
Among the clergy were Dr. Samuel McCrae Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Theological Seminary; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Ernest M. Stires, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island; Dr. Samuel H. Goldstein, rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, minister of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Church (Methodist), and Dr. Charles D. Trexler, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church. They felt, said their statement, "that the situation is serious enough to warrant a Congressional investigation of the activities of the Legion lobby." Dr. Cadman spoke of the Legion lobbyists as "Hoboken heroes," most of whom "never fired a shot in their lives."

It was strange to James M. Golding, Kings County Commander of the Legion, that "this group of reverend gentlemen have not heretofore presented resolutions to investigate the graft and corruption which had existed in governmental departments," and he offered to debate the issue with Dr. Bowie in the latter's pulpit. Dr. Bowie declined the offer.

The question hinges chiefly upon whether the 29,000 World War veterans restored to the service-connected disability rolls

actually received their disability in war. Maurice M. Stember, adjutant of the New York State Department of the Legion, characterized the assertion that these veterans are not service-connected sufferers as a "deliberate lie."

"Let me say to them (the clergy) in language that no one should misunderstand," said Mr. Stember, "that World War veterans without service-connected disabilities receive not one cent under the



Wide World

Maurice M. Stember

provisions of the amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, and that the American Legion did not at that time or any other time ask for compensation for World War veterans not disabled by reason of their service."

Press Comment

If the American Legion has done what the clergymen charge, commented the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, "it has rendered the nation a distinct disservice. It has done a thing unworthy of the men who wore the American uniform at a time of international crises." But the *New York Post* asserted that "there are a hundred lobbies working in Congress to-day for special favors for special interests," and thinks it "remarkable that the one lobby the clergymen attack is the only lobby that really represents a considerable mass of the people—the only lobby that aims to take from the haves and give to the have-nots."

From all of which stands out the fact that war is a cost-plus business—like building cantonments. The cantonment builders got their plus. The plus for war comes in the care of veterans. There are still seven widows of the War of 1812, 400 widows of the Mexican War of 1847, and 120,000 widows and 20,000 Northern veterans of the War Between the States drawing pensions to-day. The World War veterans number approximately 4,000,000.

A Youth Movement for Political Reform

*Establishment of Student Clubs To Fight Corruption and Injustice
Voted by Representatives of Seventeen Colleges*

Son and daughter have taken the bit in their teeth and the bull by the horns. They are going to reform politics in America by boring from within. They are going to do away with racial prejudice and promote the anti-war movement in the colleges. They said so at the recent Middle Atlantic States regional conference of the National Student Federation of America, which represents seventeen colleges.

Let no one chide them or jeer. It is the fashion of the older intelligentsia to laugh at the newer "brain trusts." Always there have been those willing to blow out the torch of youth lest it dull their own feeble taper. "You mustn't do that" is as old as parenthood and older than politics.

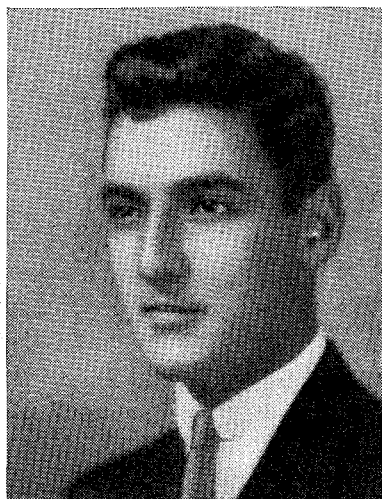
Listening to Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., of Harvard University, as he told them how to flag a new day, this vanguard of youth voted to establish student political clubs in colleges and universities of the Middle Atlantic States which shall fight "corruption and injustice in every form." "No radical or reactionary faith should be adopted," said Mr. Josephy; "no national political party should control it." The club "must beat a middle course between Fascism and Bolshevism, must agree to work for reforms through major parties." But it "must not commit itself on any critical issue which will repulse potential open-minded and energetic members."

Affirmative action was taken against war and racial prejudice. The conference condemned "such discrimination shown against Negroes as was seen in the recent refusal on the part of a Washington public restaurant to allow Negro students from Howard University, who were attending the national convention of the federation, to eat there." It was resolved that the delegates to the conference "attempt to crystallize anti-war sentiment on their own college campuses." A new use for Federal funds appropriated to train students as reserve Army officers had already been suggested. This is that the funds be used for scholarships and for the relief of needy students. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The light of liberalism glows more strongly on Southern campuses, too. At Louisiana State University the student council voted to withdraw from the National Student Federation because it includes Negro students. Strong opposition to the withdrawal was sounded in many quarters, the college paper and the local Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. being particularly vigorous in their protests. The student council experienced a change of heart, and rescinded its vote. The final action was not only approved by the student body in general but unanimously supported by the faculty.

Perhaps the prophets who have been despairing over the younger generation

missed their cue. Youth will be served, but its diet to-day seems solid stuff even for Dad. And if son and daughter take out



Alvin M. Josephy, Jr.

the family car it may be to put up signposts on a new road, not to find the nearest night club.

Shepherd Boy Becomes a Saint

A poor Italian shepherd boy who befriended other boys became one of the world's great teachers, and now has been elevated to sainthood by a friend of his later years. The ceremony of canonization was performed on Easter Day—the first time a canonization has been performed on that date—by Pope Pius XI, who, in his youth, had known John Bosco and marked his good works. It was on Easter Day in 1846, that the famous work of the "Oratories," or Boys' Clubs, was formally begun in Turin, five years after the ordination of Don Bosco.

Beginning with the son of a bricklayer who had incurred the wrath of a sacristan because of some disobedience, Bosco soon had scores and then hundreds of boys flocking to his school. So was founded the first Salesian home, named in honor of St. Francis De Sales. Father Bosco had to move his school many times because of the complaints of neighbors. But at length the municipality of Turin awoke to the value of the work he was doing, and a fund was raised for the establishment of technical schools and workshops. Father Bosco's study of the needs and aptitudes of his pupils anticipated many of the methods now in use in modern schools. One of his means of attracting the interest of his charges was to perform acrobatic feats and sleight-of-hand tricks.

Now there are 805 of the "Oratories" scattered over the world, 392 for boys, under the Salesians, and 413 for girls, under the direction of the Daughters of Our Lady Help of Christians.

Religion Is News

On Easter Monday one New York newspaper carried twenty-four feet and eight inches of religious news. This was exclusive of stories descriptive of Easter parades and festivities. A comparable amount of space was given to religious news in other metropolitan newspapers and in the press all over the country.

Of course, religion does not get so much space every day in the year. But as there are 1,911 daily morning and evening newspapers published in the United States, some of which devote a weekly page to the subject, it would probably be safe to say that the amount of linear space given to religious news during a week averages at least a mile.

Religion is news. For further evidence one may turn to the weekly papers and to the weekly, monthly and quarterly magazines. Certainly no other subject has such a universal appeal or is the subject of so much discussion. Let Pope Pius speak, and the cables carry his message to every important newspaper in the world. Let Cardinals, Bishops, priests, ministers, or rabbis make an important announcement concerning their respective churches, and people in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans will read it in their papers that afternoon or the next morning. Denominational conventions and church councils, too, get their quota of space. Editors interpret the religious news, and feature writers make capital of it. Religion makes the front page.

All of which is by way of preface to the fact that what has been described as the biggest scoop of its kind, Charles Dickens's "The Life of Our Lord," the serial rights to which belong to the United Feature Syndicate, has been published by more than one-fourth of the daily newspapers of the country.

The total circulation of American papers publishing the Life is 12,000,000, which includes a 10 per cent. increase since publication of the famous serial. The increase in circulation ranged from 5 per cent. in some cases to 20 per cent. in others. One New York newspaper reported an increase of 45,000, and an Oregon paper reported an increase of 3,000. Many newspaper readers who had not read the first instalments when they appeared besieged newspaper offices for the back numbers. In one case 68,000 people asked for bindings, made by the paper, in which to preserve the serial as it was clipped from the paper day by day.

A large part of the popular interest in the serial is due, undoubtedly, to the fact that Dickens wrote it. Yet it is probably equally true that many read the Life because of its intrinsic worth. This is the view accepted by the United Feature Syndicate, which is now selling the serial rights to "Statesmanship and Religion," by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Another syndicate is planning to offer serial publication of "The Modern American Bible," a translation edited by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago.

The Russians Create an American Ballet

In "Union Pacific," Leonide Massine Tells the Story of the Building of the Transcontinental Railway; Dance Variations Ranging From the Clog to Jazz Are Used

EVER since the Russian ballet left its native heath it has gone about absorbing ideas from other countries until now it may justly be called a world ballet. Nijinsky was perhaps its first innovator in drawing from Germany his "Till Eulenspiegel" and from France his "Afternoon of the Faun." Most other European countries have furnished something to extend their repertory, and now it is America's turn. Leonide Massine, the choreographer of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, has found in American life material for a most entertaining ballet called "Union Pacific," from the libretto by the Pulitzer Prize poet, Archibald MacLeish. It is of course the story of the building of the transcontinental railway in 1869 when East and West were joined together at the culminating point in Utah and a golden spike was driven into the last tie at Promontory Point. In this ballet poetry gives way to realism. The Irish workmen of the Eastern section lay the tracks, bringing dark-swathed human figures to represent the ties and rails, followed by frenzied action that represents driving the spikes until a diversion is reached by an inroad of Indian braves showing Mr. Massine has sensed the rhythm of the Indian dance. Likewise, in the action of the Chinese laborers of the Western section may be seen the mincing steps of the Orientals.

A Brilliant Setting

In the décor by Albert Johnson is background of mountains in raw, brilliant color, with tents of the workmen and a big tent which serves the purposes of a primitive night club. Here in the third scene are brought together a mêlée of races and types, Mexicans, Chinese, Irish, gamblers and girls who prey on the horde of workmen as do the camp followers in time of war. The gaudy costumes of these primitive times are faithfully recreated by Irene Sharaff, who did the dresses for Miss Le Gallienne's "Alice in Wonderland." Singled out of this group is the *Lady Gay*, danced by Eugenia Delarova, whose promiscuous flirtations portend trouble. The high point of this scene is the solo dance of the barman, done by Mr. Massine himself, which in the initial performance in Philadelphia brought forth applause and bravos from a crowded house that included visitors from New York and elsewhere, who felt that this was a focal occasion in the development of American ballet history.

Certainly Mr. Massine has missed little of our American dance character from the clog to jazz with intervening variations. It was the one number that seemed to owe nothing to the classic Russian style which, as was to be expected, forms the fundamental groundwork of the ballet as a whole. If, from this fact, objection should arise



Paul Hansen-Leo Pavelle photograph

The *Lady Gay* (Eugenia Delarova) and the *Surveyor of The Chinese Crew* (David Lichine) engage in flirtations

that the ballet should not be called American, one must ask what is American? Most of the dancing presented by our leading concert dance artists follows the influence of the modern German school and can not be called American.

This scene in the big tent ends in a general fight between the alien races and recovers the picture of frontier life so familiar in the dime novels of the past. Here is essentially the climax of the action, but history must be served.

The two crews, Irish and Chinese, are racing to be first at the point of meeting. The hostility in the Big Tent has become a rivalry in work. Cheering crowds of Indians and women and Mexicans look on as the two gangs drive the rails before them. The last rail is laid. An enormous hot sun beams overhead. From either side of the stage emerge two grotesque engines bringing the capitalists, who take their places for the ceremony of driving the golden spike. With significant action the crowd indicates the telegraphic message "D-O-N-E" that started processions in Chicago, bells in Omaha, cannon in San Francisco and the chimes of Trinity in New York.

The music by Nicholas Nabokoff is American in so far as one recognized snatches of "Oh Susanna," "Yankee Doodle" and "Pop Goes the Weasel"; otherwise it was conceived in prevailing modern modes, oftentimes wittily suggestive of the action upon the stage.

The program mentions Edward Powell as having assisted in the orchestration of the score, so that the proportion of American hands in the preparation of this "American" product is pretty

evenly balanced with the foreign. Dancing is an art to which America is devoted, and efforts of a new American Ballet School are under way to provide us with a repertory of American themes.

It must not be forgotten that John Alden Carpenter's "Skyscrapers," done a few years ago at the Metropolitan Opera, is the real pioneer in this interesting field, while certain others have a mixed claim as fore-runners.

Control of War Literature in Japan

Japanese newspapers have begun a campaign against the publication of books about "the next war." Also the government authorities were reported to have decided on control of books and articles advocating war. This step was approved in the press, altho it was noted that it involved another restriction on freedom of speech. But the publishers had only themselves to blame, according to the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, a newspaper of considerable circulation and an authority in literary matters.

Declaring that such books failed to help develop Japan's national spirit the *Yomiuri* maintained that they hurt national interests

greatly, excited the feelings of other countries and promoted unnecessary armament competition. The war literature turned out by Japanese writers was blamed by this daily in large measure for foreign misunderstanding of Japan and for the impression abroad that the Japanese were a war-like nation.

Some of the war books published in Japan, it was also pointed out, were from the pens of service men. The motive of these military authors might have been patriotic, but the *Yomiuri* warned them that they were liable to be exploited by publishers who were not above getting rich at the expense of the State.

Bringing the Brontës to Life on the Stage

New York Critics Differ Widely in Their Estimates of the Play,
"Moor Born," Story of Famous Family

AS was the case with "Come of Age," that play of the earlier season around which critics differed widely, another similar disagreement is aroused by Dan Totheroh's "Moor Born," produced at the Playhouse, New York. The disagreement is not balanced and perhaps dips on the end

unmanageable, shiftless boor who complains of useless talents, his frustration in an apocryphal love affair, his lack of money for his carousels at the Black Bull.

Time passes and *Charlotte* has become the famous author of "Jane Eyre." Their secret absorption in literary work remains unknown even to old *Patrick Brontë* until *Charlotte's* two hundred pounds in royalties must be confessed. She shows with pride the second edition. There will be money to help *Branwell*.

But *Branwell* is beyond help. While the father grieves over his son, *Charlotte* scolds and *Emily* watches like a mother. It is her only tenderness. She bickers with her sisters, paces the floor with hands clinched behind her back, or rushes out to the moors. She even gives *Branwell* money for his last rout at the Black Bull, from which he is brought back to die as she holds him upright before her as on a cross.

There is only left for *Emily* herself to die, where she lies upon the sofa after committing *Anne* to her dying assertion, written in a note book, that *Branwell* is the author of "Wuthering Heights." But

Charlotte snatches the book, tears out the leaf and like *Hedda Gabler*, throws it in the fire.

It is not perhaps a pretty story, but it follows the facts of the Brontë legend so far as its purposes for drama permit. It is not a play which has "a percussion and excitement in the theater," one critic complains. But a woman of the audience was heard to exclaim: "It is too gruesome for me," which seems to contradict the critic.

The great volume of Brontë literature which has appeared in past years shows that the story of this Yorkshire family is perennially fascinating, possibly more so in England than here. But it must be true that lovers of literature will be drawn to see how such excellent actresses as Frances Starr realizes the bustling *Charlotte*, Helen Gahagan, the somber, self-willed *Emily* and Edith Barrett the sweet, timid *Anne*. Of these three it is Miss Gahagan who scores most heavily. For all the books, *Emily* remains a mystical shadowy figure, but Miss Gahagan makes of her something real and believable. In her soul *Emily* always believes in *Branwell* and her faith helps you to accept Glenn Anders's picture of him as something more than the drivelling sot.

The wind moans about the house throughout the play, and when *Emily* dies the open door in the hall lets in a great blast which gives the superstitious *Tabby* a chance to say that her spirit has gone to the moors which were her natural home.



Pach Bros.

(Left to right) Edith Barrett as *Anne*, Helen Gahagan as *Emily*, and Frances Starr as *Charlotte* in "Moor Born"

of disapproval. Yet second night enthusiasm showed the audience had a mind of its own.

This play concerns the Brontë family and competes with the three plays on the same theme appearing this season on the London boards. But Mr. Totheroh, remembered for "Distant Drums," owes nothing to them. Indeed it is said that he has meditated the theme for the past ten years.

While *Charlotte* is the dominating figure her life as a school teacher in England, at the Pension Héger in Brussels, and as a literary figure in London, does not enter here. One sees a picture of the living room in the rectory at Haworth with a glimpse through the windows of the slanting gravestones of the churchyard and of the misty moorland hills beyond. There is a dim grayness and chill indoors as well as out, which comports well with the somber tragedy that ran through the years from 1845 to 1848.

Charlotte returns from Brussels and interrupts *Anne* sitting before a window in the fading light furtively writing her poems. There are greetings each in their kind from the hobbling, rheumatic old servant *Tabby*, from the second girl, from *Emily* bursting in from her solitary tramp on the moors, from the aged father muffled to the lips in his neck cloth and stumbling from his increasing blindness, and finally from the ne'er do well *Branwell*, now sunk into the helplessness of his young dissipated years. The early pride of the family has become the

Author of "Old Heidelberg"

Wilhelm Meyer-Förster, who died recently in Berlin at the age of 72, was the author of "Old Heidelberg," a play which is reputed to have a success unexcelled in theatrical history. It was one of those plays that at first found producers exceedingly wary, and even the critics on its first appearance gave it faint praise.

Appearing in 1901 the public took it to its heart, beguiled by the romantic sentiment in the situation of a student prince who fell in love with a waitress. Even the actor who first assayed the leading part was dubious of its success. But every stage in Germany took it up, translations were made in a score of languages. Aubrey Boucicault was the ideal Prince for America. It was successful as a silent film and American actors went to Heidelberg to make a talkie. At the time of the author's death it was being produced in Berlin, Johannesburg and Tokyo. Generations of German students have sung "O alte Burschenherrlichkeit," and the play has been credited with bringing foreign students to the German Universities.

The unfortunate author was stricken with blindness soon after the play's production. The death of his wife followed shortly after, and Herr Meyer-Förster passed the last thirty years in retirement, writing nothing.

The Future Heroic Tenor

An army officer, a barber, a bootblack and a butcher, a cosmetic chemist, a garage man, a grocery boy, a junk man, an attorney, a statistician, and a soda clerk, all the way from California to Maine, were among the contestants for the rôle of the future heroic tenor.



Wide World

Frederic Langford

The prize went to Frederic Langford, a book-store secretary of New York, among the 225 American tenors who competed before as terrifying an array of leading musicians calculated to choke the voice of any novice. Stars, male and female, from the Metropolitan Opera, plus a composer like Arnold Schoenberg, made up the committee of judges who heard their well known solos from leading operas rendered by courageous youngsters.

Mr. Langford, who is twenty-seven years old, sang the "Ombre Mai Fu," which has been made familiar by one of Caruso's most beautiful records, known as Handel's "Largo."

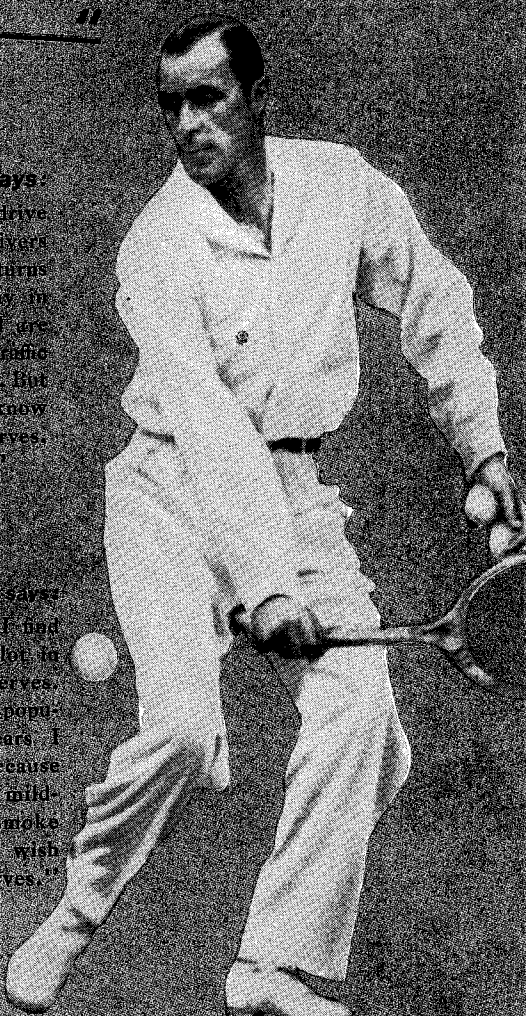
It was all started by Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan, who feared that unless steps were taken to discover new talent the future would be without a *Tristan* or a *Lohengrin*.

The immediate prize for Mr. Langford was a piano, and arrangements will be made for his continued instruction. The "runners-up" may also expect some benefit.

**"A MOTORIST NEEDS TO
WATCH HIS NERVES, TOO,
MR. TILDEN"**



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of Lansford, Pa., says:**
"It takes healthy nerves to drive a car, too. Skids... other drivers taking quick, unexpected turns... trying to see your way in blinding fog or rain—all are enough to give any man 'traffic jitters.' Smoke? I'll say I do. But I stick to Camels. Then I know I can forget all about nerves. And they sure taste great!"



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HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

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If your nerves are not always what they should be, study your habits that might affect them—your eating, your sleeping, your recreations. And get a fresh slant on your

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Camels never get on your nerves. You can smoke one after another...with increasing enjoyment. Camels are so mild, so delicate—packed with the pleasure of finer, costlier tobaccos!

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CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS

*Never get on your Nerves
Never tire your Taste*

Beebe To Attempt Record Deep-Sea Exploration

Scientist, Already Credited With Greatest Descent Below Surface of the Ocean, Will Try in July for Half-Mile Depth in a Two-Ton Steel Sphere

By S. R. WINTERS

IMPRISONED in a steel shell, four and one-half feet in diameter and weighing two tons, Dr. William Beebe, in July of this year, is to attempt a diving expedition to a depth of one-half mile. Third of a series of deep-sea explorations, the peril of such an undertaking is apparent when one realizes that if the tons of pressure on this steel sphere were released for only a fraction of a second this world-renowned ocean diver would be smashed to unrecognizable smithereens.

Already credited with the greatest descent of any living person below the surface of the ocean of 2,200 feet or approximately one-third of a mile, the forthcoming expedition is an effort to better his own record and acquire cumulative knowledge of the strange forms of sea life near the ocean's floor, where sunlight never penetrates. Under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society, this summer's deep-sea investigations will operate from the same base as the previous 1930 and 1932 expeditions, namely, from the mainland near Nonsuch of the Bermuda Islands.

The "Bathysphere"

The descent of this famous oceanographic naturalist and director of the Department of Scientific Research of the New York Zoological Society is to be made in an enclosure of his own design and nomenclature. The "Bathysphere" is a coined word taking its prefix from Greek meaning deep and "sphere" being descriptive of the form of the thick-shelled two-ton diving ball. It has windows of fused quartz, built to withstand the enormous pressure exerted by tons of sea water and yet sufficiently transparent to cast beams of light into the water so that fishes and other creatures at great depths may be observed and studied.

"Next to going to Mars, there seems nothing more exciting and unpredictable," said Dr. Beebe in contemplating his next attempt to explore hitherto unexplored ocean depths. When embarking on the descent, he and his associate observer will be sealed into this sphere of steel and reeled out by hundreds of feet of seven-eighths-inch, non-twisting steel cable.

While this expedition makes Robinson Crusoe's isolation appear like nudging one's way through Broadway throngs, Dr. Beebe will have two modern conveniences—telephone and electric light. The telephone and electric wires are encased in a half-mile of solid rubber hose. Too, radio broadcasts will emanate from the ocean's bottom.

However, there is isolation from sun and air—an automatic valve furnishes a steady supply of oxygen for breathing. At the end

of a four- or five-hour dive the observers will be living in an atmosphere of slightly compressed air. Chemicals in two wire racks of the "Bathysphere" take up excess moisture and carbon dioxide.

The inside of the sphere is painted black to avoid reflection and on this undersea excursion, books, writing materials, sample colors and even monkey wrenches are taken along. On a previous expedition to a

prized to discover the transparent, twelve-inch body of a larval eel; at 400 feet there came into view the first deep-sea fish—lantern-fish, and bronze eels; at 500 feet a black fish two feet long; at 600 feet a pale blue fish; at 800 feet, for the first time, a human being glimpsed a living silver hatchet-fish; between 1,250 and 1,350 feet not a light or organism was discerned; and at a quarter of a mile down it appeared as only a solid blue-black world.

William Beebe was Brooklyn-born 57 years ago, tho he looks ten years younger. Tall, spare of build, he is six feet and weighs 135 pounds. Like the late Thomas A. Edison, he finds five hours' sleep sufficient and has had only three days' illness in thirty years. He has been married twice and rates marriage as our greatest institution.

His pet aversions are: Socialism, horse-radish, and the theory that men are born free and equal. He eschews card-playing and other games; occasionally plays tennis, enjoys parties, theaters and dancing and once in a while sees a motion-picture. The eminent naturalist can drive an automobile or pilot an air-plane but loathes the machinery that makes the wheels go 'round.

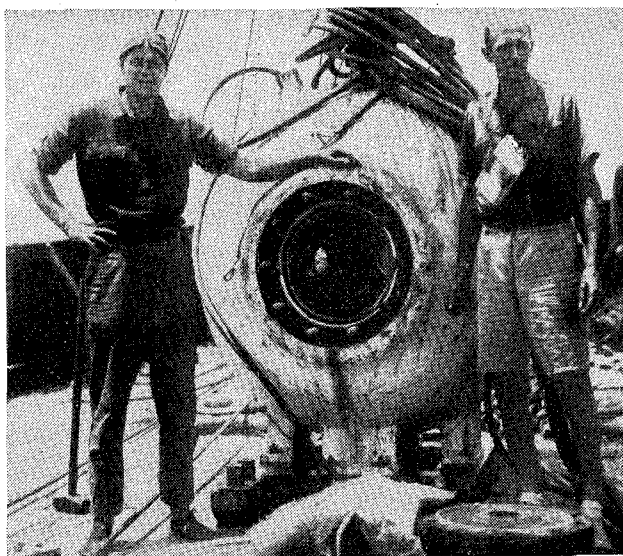
That he is completely engrossed in his scientific work is attested by his expressed conviction that a workless world would be hell on earth. He would cherish critical enemies as a lever to success. Perhaps characteristic of the true adventurer, the death described by Robert Louis Stevenson as sudden as that inflicted by the blow of a thug is preferred to creaking old age.

Birth of an Idea

To the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt Dr. Beebe would attribute a major share of the inspiration and influence in shaping his career as an oceanographer and deep-sea diver. With pardonable pride, he describes an evening's conference with the former President in devising ways and means of ocean exploration.

Of that memorable occasion, he has preserved fragments of paper on which he sketched a cylinder and Colonel Roosevelt a sphere as their preferences of diving equipment.

And who would refute that there and then was born the idea of the "Bathysphere," the two-ton steel ball which has withstood the surface-tested pressure of 2,350 pounds per square inch at an ocean depth of one mile? After each successful dive, Dr. Beebe with modesty replies to the inquiry, "How did it feel?," by quoting Herbert Spencer: "I felt like an infinitesimal atom floating in illimitable space."



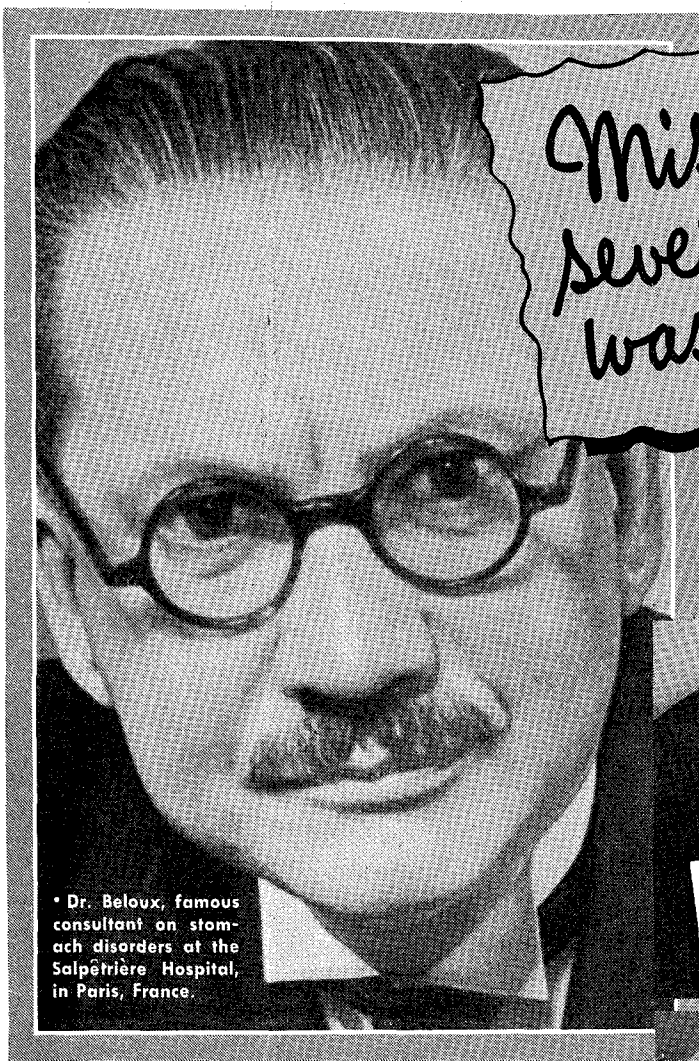
Dr. William Beebe (right) and an assistant after a dive to a quarter-mile beneath the surface of the ocean

fourth of a mile down, Dr. Beebe tells of misplacing the monkey wrench only to discover that he was sitting upon it.

What a breath-taking adventure it must be to serve as telephone operator to one of these deep-sea explorations! Looking the part of a mermaid—dressed more like a bathing than a "hello" girl—the telephone operator on the surface barge sends and receives hundreds of messages from the so-called "Davy Jones's Locker" during the various dives. As the girl sits on a box, surrounded by winches, cables and telephone paraphernalia, there are moments of anxious suspense when voice communication is broken—she not knowing whether static is causing the interruption or a silence that conveys its own somber message of a one-way trip to Davy Jones's Locker.

Discovers Strange Creatures

According to Dr. Beebe, the desired quest of knowledge of deep-sea creatures is analogous to a fanciful study of African animal life, in which rats and mice have been trapped but there is absence of information on elephants, antelopes, and lions. For instances, on previous dives, Dr. Beebe discovered strange creatures which possess flashlights, as it were, in their battle for existence where sunlight never penetrates. At one hundred feet, he found many surface fish; at twenty fathoms he was sur-



• Dr. Beloux, famous consultant on stomach disorders at the Salpêtrière Hospital, in Paris, France.

Miss L — had severe indigestion — was run-down

DR. JULES BELOUX,
of Paris, reports this "Case History"

If your stomach troubles you . . . if you get tired out easily . . . are constipated, have broken-out skin, Dr. Beloux's comments on this case are important to you!

CONSIDER THE CASE which the famous Dr. Beloux describes. Then consider your own case. Haven't you many of the troubles Miss L — had?

Perhaps your digestion is far from what it should be . . . easily upset . . . your stomach feels "heavy" . . . you feel actually distressed at times.

Maybe you're run-down . . . have "jumpy" nerves . . . get all fagged out easily . . . are constipated . . . have headaches . . . don't look clear-skinned, healthy, attractive!

Then yeast should help you, too. For, as Dr. Beloux says:

"Yeast promotes the flow of gastric juice . . . purifies the blood . . . softens the hard waste matter and promotes regular evacuation. It is gentle—not habit-forming."

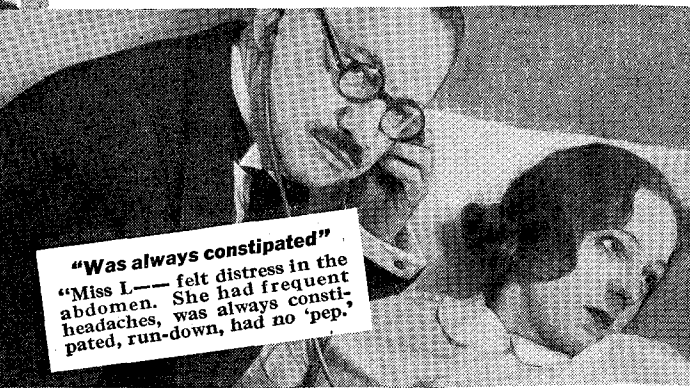
Wouldn't it be good common sense to try Fleischmann's Yeast? Of course it would! Then eat 3 cakes a day for at least 30 days. Besides its corrective powers, each cake is rich in vitamins B, D and G.

Let Fleischmann's Yeast tone up your system. Then see how your digestion stops being so "finicky" . . . see how much better you work, and play, and sleep!

Don't delay another day. Fleischmann's Yeast is so easy to buy. At grocers, restaurants, soda fountains!



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"Was always constipated"
"Miss L — felt distress in the abdomen. She had frequent headaches, was always constipated, run-down, had no 'pep.'"



"Condition called for yeast"
"A sample of the stomach content revealed trouble. The stomach was toneless, the intestines clogged. I recommended yeast..."



"Like a different person"
"After eating yeast, her system was in perfect order in 30 days! She hasn't suffered from indigestion or constipation since."

"My Appetite Picked Up Amazingly"

"Nothing I ate agreed with me," writes Mrs. Wm. A. Rhodes, of Seattle, Wash. (at left). "After meals I wanted to sleep off my dull, lopy feeling."

"I had read where great doctors recommended yeast for cases like mine. I decided to try it. After eating Fleischmann's Yeast for a few weeks, I could eat without worrying about the after-effects. It cleared out my system. I felt so much better. My appetite picked up amazingly."

*Join the parade
to Quality*

We are marching back to Quality—in gasoline as in everything else. Join the parade. The anti-knock rating of Ethyl is the world's highest, yet its price is now only 2¢ a gallon over regular. Less, on the average, than a dollar a month to make the most of your car investment! **NEXT TIME GET ETHYL**

Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel.

Rugby Rises As a Major Spring Sport

The Test of the Cambridge Rugby Tour Came in the First Game Against Harvard—Press, Radio, Football Coaches, and the Cheers of the Crowd Proclaimed It a Success

THE Cambridge rugby team has sailed for home and rugby is on the rise, but at noon on April 7, all those men who had worked for the success of that Cambridge invasion were a dejected lot. It was

tem had been installed so that the play and the progress of the game could be explained to the crowd while they watched. No game ever had such a splendid set-up for success. All that was lacking then was a crowd.

University, was completely fascinated by the work of the Englishmen.

"Enthused by the feats he just had witnessed, Stevens declared that this is the coming spring game of America."



Wide World Photos



The invading Cambridge XV demonstrate the correct rugger lateral. (Left) A Cambridge man, in the light uniform, gets off a pass as he is tackled. (Right) Another Cambridge man takes a pass on the run from a team-mate who has gone down. Cliff Jones, the brilliant stand-off who suffered a broken ankle in this game against Harvard, comes up behind the receiver

raining, had been raining all day. At the luncheon for the Cambridge and Harvard sides in the New York University Faculty Club, the players chatted, answering and asking questions for the uninitiated and a group of American football coaches. Those players weren't worried about the rain—Harvard had played the New York Club a week before in a driving rain and the Cambridge players were raised in rain-water. The crowd? Too bad if they couldn't turn out, but that unfortunate prospect could not detract from the fact that there was a good game in prospect.

Then over in another building, a 'phone started a buzzing that was to continue right up until game time: "This is the New York University Athletic Association . . . baseball game called off to-day . . . the rugby game will be played as scheduled." So droned the operator's replies to the buzzing 'phone. Rugby's future following was forming.

Radio, Press, and a Public

That first game between Cambridge and Harvard on New York University's Ohio Field was the test of the tour, the proof of the pudding. A determined and successful effort to stir up the power of the sporting press had gained such space in the papers as is seldom accorded a newcomer on the playing fields. The sports staff on an American newspaper are a canny lot, slow to support but a real power when they are once won over. And they were won! The radio had put its power back of the venture; Columbia Broadcasting System had agreed to handle the first game as National Broadcasting Company had agreed to handle the last. A public address amplification sys-

The rain let up about an hour before the game was scheduled to start. People started lining up at the box-office. When the game got under way there was some blue sky for Mr. Husing to describe over the radio and about 4,500 people to be asked via the public address amplifiers: "How do you like rugby?"

The Press Replies

Right there was the tour tested and the pudding proved. Rugby was a success. But let the press be the judge.

Francis J. O'Riley wrote in the *New York Times*:

"When the special loudspeaker installed at the field bellowed the question: 'How do you like it?' midway through the game, the crowd, almost as one person, answered with 'great,' 'fine,' and similar expressions of approval.

"Such a keen student of American football as Dr. Marvin Stevens, former Yale coach who is now head mentor at New York

Cambridge lost the best man on its side early in that game when little Cliff Jones, young International, was carried from the field with a broken bone in his ankle. But the Cambridge side, playing only fourteen men, went on to demonstrate rugby to wide-eyed Americans to the tune of a forty-one to eighteen victory over Harvard.

Writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, sports editor George Daley paid tribute to the merits of the game:

"There is a strong appeal in the speed, the shiftiness and the cleverness of passing and kicking. It is a rough, tough game and made to order for those who love to indulge in personal contact. It is no sport for weaklings."

Perhaps warmest in his praise was Dan Parker, sports columnist on the *New York Daily Mirror*:

Rugby the Better Game

"The differences between rugby and American intercollegiate football are, in the main, minor ones. And if you ask me, they are all in favor of the English game. To cite several reasons why I think so, the boys play harder, the game is faster and there are fewer interruptions. Further, the game doesn't seem to be devised to glorify the coach."

And Paul Gallico, who is at least the *freshman* dean of American sports writers, commented in the *New York Daily News*:

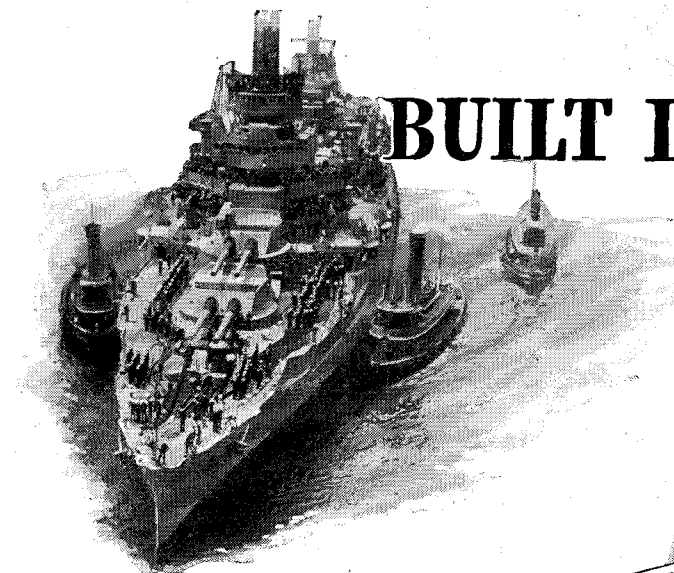
"To me the chief charm of rugby is the fluidity of the game, its flowing forward motion which is unchecked by tackling. In the American game, the sequence of action,

(Continued on page 36)

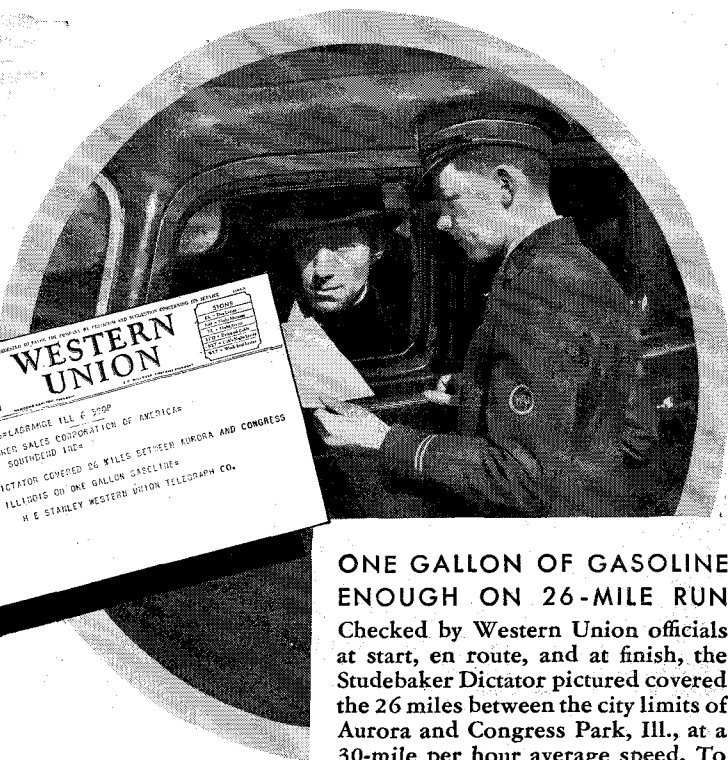
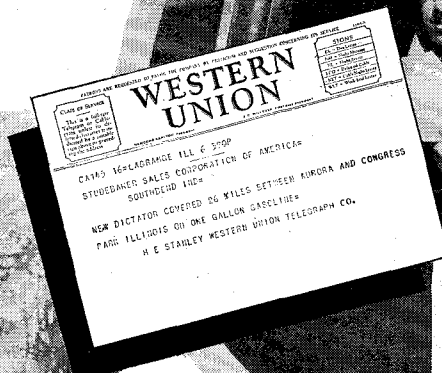
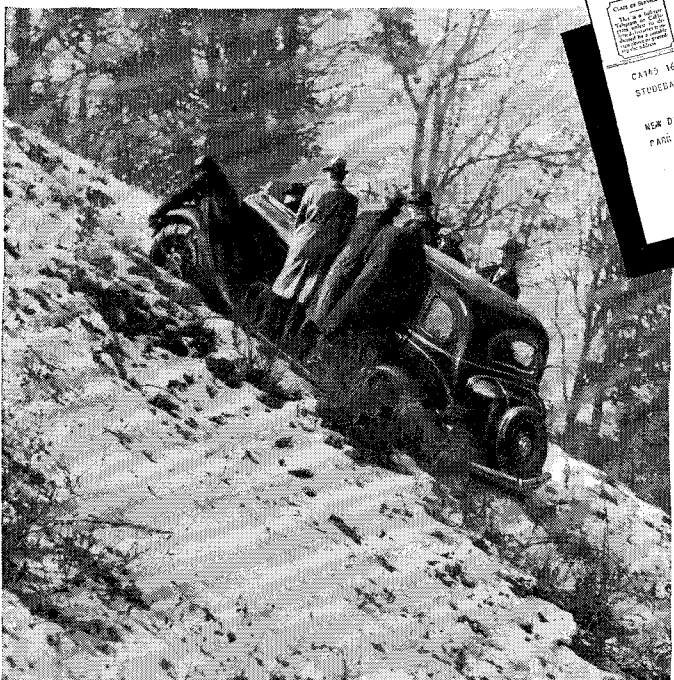
New Contributors to Rugby Fund

Arthur Bluett
C. N. W. Cumming
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THE LITERARY DIGEST announces that contributions to the Rugby Fund to date total \$241.



BUILT LIKE BATTLESHIPS



ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE ENOUGH ON 26-MILE RUN

Checked by Western Union officials at start, en route, and at finish, the Studebaker Dictator pictured covered the 26 miles between the city limits of Aurora and Congress Park, Ill., at a 30-mile per hour average speed. To insure accuracy of test, only one gallon of gasoline was put in special container connected direct to carburetor.

And easily the finest of all Studebakers!

HAULS 14 HEAVY MEN UP 45 PER CENT GRADE IN HIGH GEAR

This photograph, taken in late February, shows a new Studebaker climbing a 45 per cent snow-covered grade in high gear. Tremendous power, economically utilized, distinguishes all the new Studebakers. And Studebaker's steel reinforced by steel construction is so strong that a Dictator sedan recently was pushed twice off a 104-foot cliff without material damage even to the alignment of its doors!



There's a full 50 inches of width in the front seats of all Studebaker sedans. And that's true of the low priced Dictator as well as Commander and President. Very few, even among the costliest cars, are as commodious in rear seats or front seats as these new Studebakers.

THE advanced aerodynamic design that distinguishes these new Studebakers has a much more practical purpose than its dramatic appeal to the eye. It gives you cars that rival the costliest in roominess, riding comfort and safety.

You notice a steadiness, new in your driving experience, when you head one of these 1934 Studebakers into cross winds or gusts.

And when you ride over ruts and obstacles, or round corners at speed, Studebaker's million-dollar Quadripoise Suspension keeps the entire car—not just the front end—in shock-cradled balance. Forward pitch, jouncing and

sidesway are successfully subdued. Car life is lengthened.

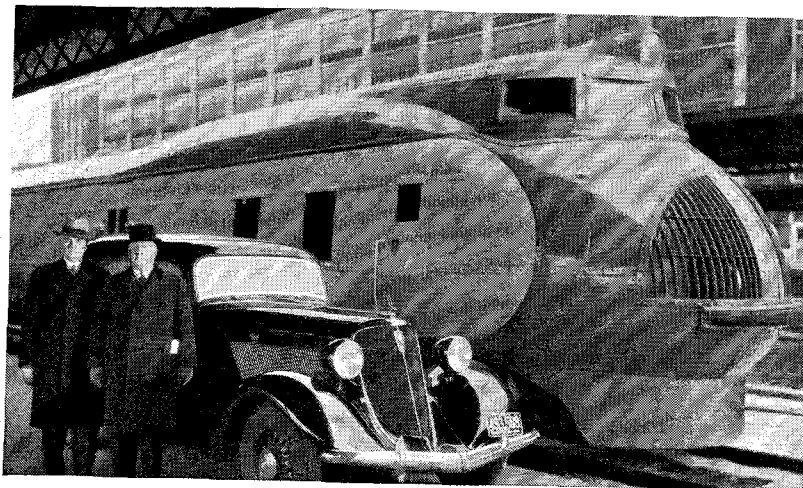
Drive one of these skyway style Studebakers. See how uncanny "mechanical brains" make operation almost entirely automatic. Note the sturdy speedway stamina with which every moving part of these cars functions.

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Prices subject to change without notice

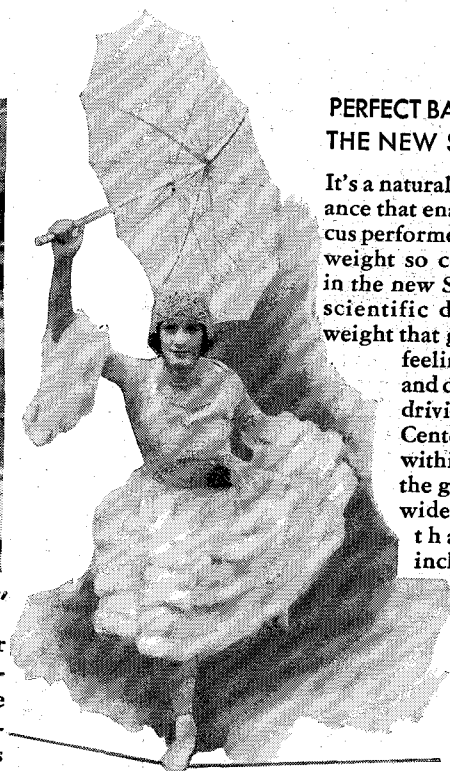
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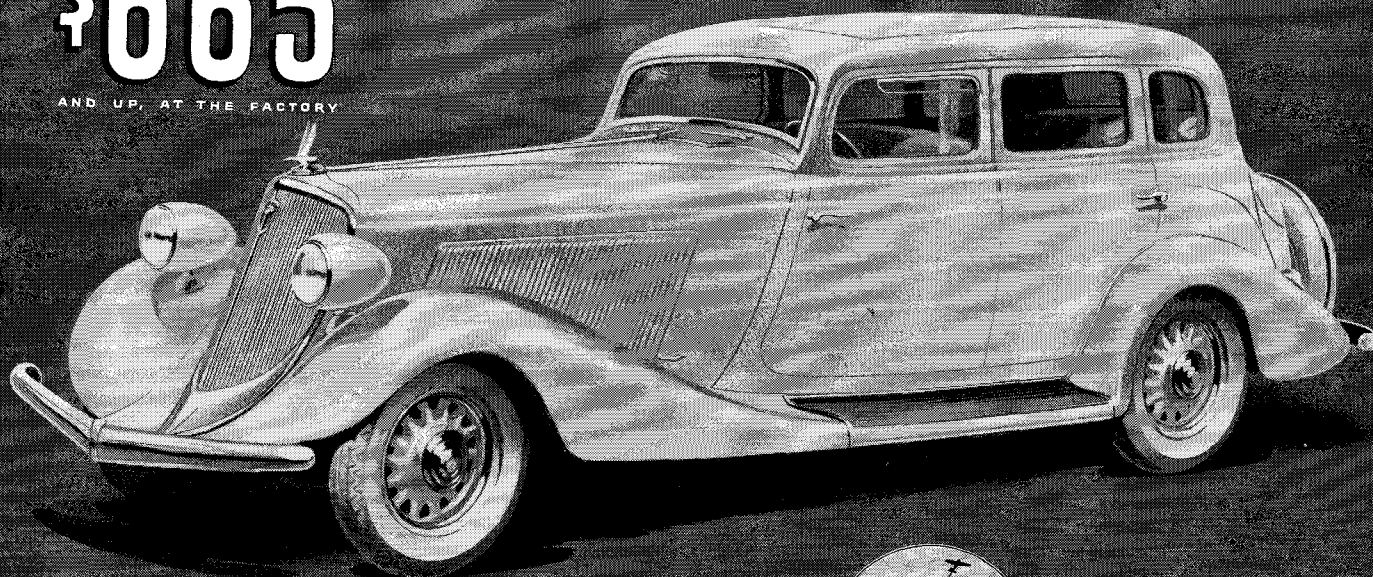
It's a natural instinct for balance that enables expert circus performers to poise their weight so confidently. And in the new Studebakers, it's scientific distribution of weight that gives you such a feeling of security and comfort under all driving conditions. Center of gravity is within 27 inches of the ground. Cars are wider (74 inches) than high (69 inches).

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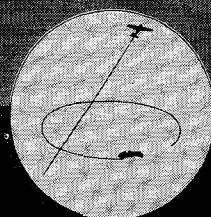
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UNRECORDED CHANGES

The Parent of the Racquet Games

By ARTHUR E. PATTERSON

Sell-out crowds watch lawn tennis championship matches, hundreds of newspaper columns are devoted to the activities of squash tennis, squash racquets and racquets players, while in Spain, Mexico and South America one of the leading games is jai alai.

Yet, the sport from which all racquet games are outgrowths held a national championship recently before a few hundred spectators and with only eight players. This is court tennis, sometimes known as Royal Tennis and figuratively called the "King of Games and the Game of Kings" because, in England and France, where it is most popular, many crown-wearers have taken part in it.

The reason why court tennis had only eight players—James H. Van Alen, the defending titleholder, Ogden Phipps, William C. Wright, W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., John W. Appel, William L. Van Alen, C. S. Payson and W. C. Cowles—in its recent American championship is obvious. If it is not a game for the royalty here it still is a rich man's game. With yachting and polo no longer monopolized by the monied folk, it remains as the most exclusive of all athletic pastimes. The number of courts throughout the country is limited for even the plainest costs \$50,000 to construct while the more elaborate, such as the two at the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York, modelled after the famous Hampton court ordered built by Henry VIII, of England, cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

It is remotely possible, nevertheless, that the game might have remained one of the most popular of all international competitions had it not been for a royal edict of Louis XIV, of France, who, altho he had a court built at his Chateau of Versailles, refused to enter it and shut down numerous others because of an excess in gambling among those spectators crowded behind the dedans, galleries and grilles. When it is recalled that 1,200 courts were being used in Paris, alone, during the year, 1600, and that now there are only three in all France, one has a general idea of the terrific decline the game has suffered from the viewpoint of general popularity.

In America the sport, still comparatively young (the first court was built at Buckingham Street in Boston in 1876) has been mainly "a game made famous by Jay Gould."

has given over his life so completely to a single pastime. His father, George Gould, had a court constructed for him at Lakewood, New Jersey, during the year 1900 and from then until two years ago, Jay Gould became the uppermost figure in the game.

His record is not likely to be equaled in this or any sport wherein the hardness of the legs and arms is a paramount need. From 1906 to 1925 he was singles champion of the United States. He won the doubles title six times with W. H. Tevis Huhn, eight times with Joseph Wear and five times with Wright, still active. Only three tandem titles had slipped his grasp when he "hung up his racquets," as the saying goes, after his 1932 victory in New York City.

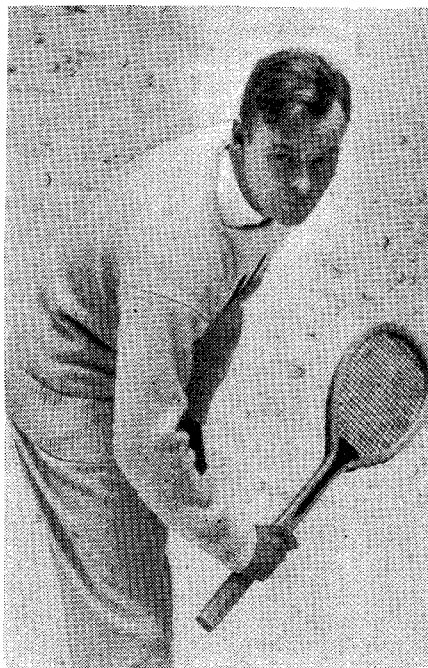
That Gould was able to stretch his singles supremacy over nineteen years is ample proof that lawn tennis and court tennis vary considerably. In the

game of lawn tennis a high premium is set upon speed afoot and burning severity of stroke, but in court tennis tactics play a more important part. Except for the fact that a net divides the court into two equal parts in both, there is very little similarity between the two games.

As a spectacle the older game is far more interesting. There is more variety in court tennis, with its penthouse roof over which the services are rolled or upon which they are dropped, with its dedans, galleries and grille into which outright points can be made by well directed shots into the netting protecting the faces of the spectators, and with its lined floor upon which "chases" are laid and points made. The game is so intricate that it was once said that "only a dozen persons in the United States can score the game." While this would be an exaggeration now, the fact remains that only the professional markers at the clubs score the championship and other matches.

If the game is varied from the viewpoint of the spectator it is downright puzzling to the new player, and for this reason an old head has been more valuable than young muscles in many a tight match. With shots legally bouncing off all four walls and rolling along adjacent slanting roofs as well, it takes years to learn when to hit, when not to hit, where to direct each stroke and with what degree of heft. Thus, it is true that there have been more veteran champions than young ones.

Recently, however, youth has gained a



Wide World

Ogden Phipps, new Gould of court tennis

more dominant hold. With such stars as Van Alen, Phipps, Wright, J. Gordon Douglas, Stewart, Fred Moseley, Malcolm Greenough (ex-Harvard football captain) and Bill Stockton among the newcomers the more experienced players have been forced to step back. It no longer is an old man's game.

While Van Alen's place was established a year ago when he won the national championship after a brilliant five-set dual with Wright, already twice crowned, the ability of young Phipps has caused much comment to buzz through the dedans during the 1933-34 season. "Another Gould" has been mentioned in quarters where such a thought would have been court tennis sacrilege before. Having played the game for only five years (it usually takes eight or nine really to come into one's own) he already has earned a high niche.

The cousin of Michael Phipps, well-known Yale and international polo star, this newcomer is a graduate of Harvard. He was a squash racquets player before he took up court tennis. He picked up the fundamentals of court tennis on Payne Whitney's private court at Greentree, Manhasset, L. I., where Whitney died during a match with his professor some years ago. Phipps first gained national recognition at the Racquet and Tennis Club's cement surfaces in New York, scene of the recent championship.

He won this Winter's Gold Racquet tournament at Tuxedo, N. Y., defeating Wright in the final. A year previous he was beaten in the semi-final at this New York resort by Van Alen but just prior to the recent nationals he avenged that defeat in a furiously fought five set match for the Racquet and Tennis Club's title. That victory was a forecast for Phipps' real victory of the year: In the courts of the same club, Phipps beat Van Alen in the finals of the national amateur singles to gain the crown in this royal game.

With Wright past his zenith, these younger players probably will dominate this 700-year-old game for some time in this country, and they may bring back to it some of the popular acclaim it enjoyed during the reign of Gould. Whether either will ever attain the heights reached by the Lakewood master, however, remains for time alone to tell.

Sports Calendar

Horse Racing

May 5—The Dixie, Maryland Jockey Club, Pimlico.

May 5—The Kentucky Derby, Louisville.

Hunt Race Meetings

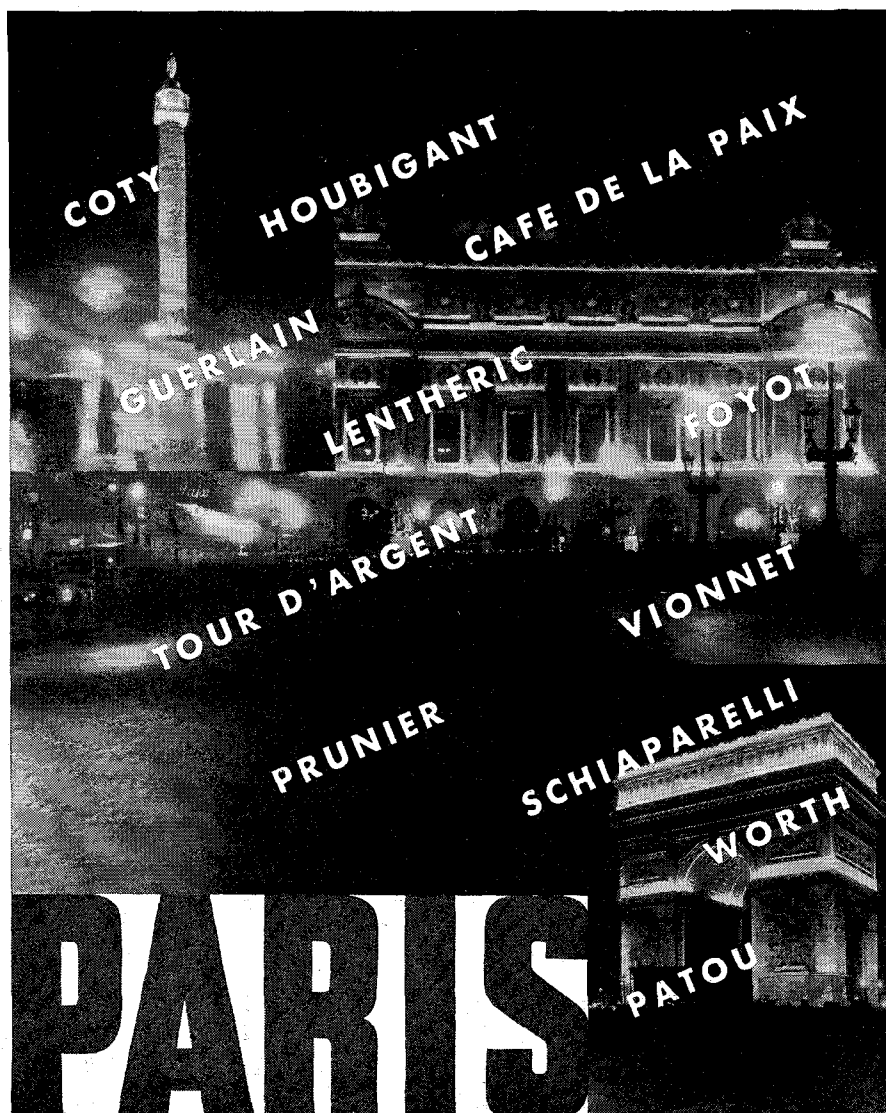
May 5—The Virginia Gold Cup, Warrentown.

Indoor Polo

April 21, 24, 26, 28—National Championships, 124th Field Artillery Armory, Chicago.

Yachting

May 1—International Six-meter Races, Prince of Wales Trophy, Bermuda.



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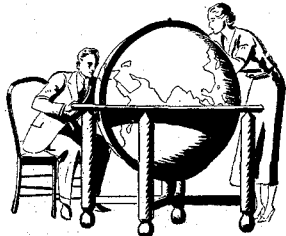
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Mathematics of Cards

By DELWYN HYATT

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy; Former Instructor in Mathematics, U. S. Naval Academy

In a recent article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Mr. Walter Malowan discussed slam bidding under the general title of "Mathematics and the Game of Bridge." By assuming what he himself calls "theoretical values," Mr. Malowan was able to demonstrate, apparently, that a risky try for a slam is more justified in the second game of a rubber than in either the first game or the rubber game. In referring to the "second" game, Mr. Malowan must have meant that condition in which your opponents are vulnerable and you are not.

The following discussion approaches the question of bidding uncertain slams from the standpoint of vulnerability, without making any assumptions as to theoretical values. Altho it was written without any idea of trying to disprove Mr. Malowan's theories, it will be found to lead to an exactly opposite conclusion in regard to the advisability of risking a slam bid in the second game.

There are four possible conditions of vulnerability, which are: First, neither side is vulnerable; second, you are vulnerable, but the opponents are not; third, the opponents are vulnerable, but you are not; fourth, both sides are vulnerable.

Suppose we now consider the advisability, under each of these conditions, of bidding a possible slam, assuming that you and your partner have a combined holding with which game is assured, and a slam, tho possible, is still a recognized risk.

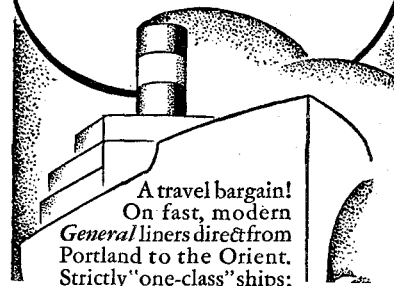
First. Neither side is vulnerable. In this situation it would appear wiser not to risk the slam for the following reason—the first side to become vulnerable is a three-to-one shot to win the rubber. As a matter of fact, no one has ever won a rubber yet without first becoming vulnerable.

Second. You are vulnerable, but the opponents are not. You are now a three-to-one shot to win the rubber, and the slam bonuses are attractively large. If you have any justification at all for the bid, you should not go down more than two tricks with the worst luck, which doubled would be a penalty of only 500 points. Even in the event of failure of the slam, you are still a three-to-one shot to win the rubber.

Third. The opponents are vulnerable, but you are not. The penalty for failure may not be great, but should you fail, the odds are still three-to-one against your winning the rubber. You will not only have taken a needless penalty, but also have lost an opportunity of giving yourself an even chance to win the rubber. Should the opponents then run out, you have missed a chance of saving 200 points plus whatever your game score would have been.

Fourth. Both sides are vulnerable. Your penalty will be heavy in the event of failure, and the chances of your winning the rubber not at all improved. If you take a 500 point penalty trying for the slam, you will only break even should you then win the rubber. If the rubber is eventually lost, your slam

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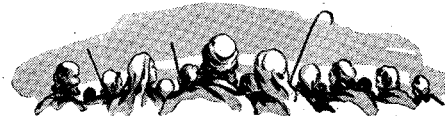
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try will have cost you a swing of at least 1,300 points.

Mr. Malowan's accepted figures of 635,013,559,600 as the total number of different hands that may occur in the game of bridge is correct. In calculations of this sort the fifty-two cards of the pack are considered to be all different, and therefore there would

The Possible Distributions of Cards in Bridge

Chart showing all the possible distributions of thirteen cards into four suits, and the total number of different hands possible in each distribution, arranged in order of the various distributions.

Distribution	Number of different hands
4-3-3-3	66,905,856,160
4-4-3-2	136,852,887,600
4-4-4-1	19,007,845,500
5-3-3-2	98,534,079,072
5-4-2-2	67,182,326,640
5-4-3-1	82,111,732,560
5-4-4-0	7,895,358,900
5-5-2-1	20,154,697,992
5-5-3-0	5,684,658,408
6-3-2-2	35,830,574,208
6-3-3-1	21,896,462,016
6-4-2-1	29,858,811,840
6-4-3-0	8,421,716,160
6-5-1-1	4,478,821,776
6-5-2-0	4,134,297,024
6-6-1-0	459,366,336
7-2-2-2	3,257,324,928
7-3-2-1	11,943,524,736
7-3-3-0	1,684,343,232
7-4-1-1	2,488,234,320
7-4-2-0	2,296,831,680
7-5-1-0	689,049,504
7-6-0-0	35,335,872
8-2-2-1	1,221,496,848
8-3-1-1	746,470,296
8-3-2-0	689,049,504
8-4-1-0	287,103,960
8-5-0-0	19,876,428
9-2-1-1	113,101,560
9-2-2-0	52,200,720
9-3-1-0	63,800,880
9-4-0-0	6,134,700
10-1-1-1	2,513,368
10-2-1-0	6,960,096
10-3-0-0	981,552
11-1-1-0	158,184
11-2-0-0	73,008
12-1-0-0	2,028
13-0-0-0	4
Total	635,013,559,600

be four perfect hands, one in each suit, among the 635,013,559,600 possible. Further, there are thirty-nine possible distributions of thirteen cards among the four suits, as shown in the chart. This is correct, taking for instance 4-3-3-3 as one distribution, regardless of which is the four-card suit. The probability of any certain distribution appearing may be obtained by dividing the number opposite it in the chart into 635,013,559,600. Thus one may verify Mr. Malowan's assertion that the distribution 7-2-2-2 occurs about once in two hundred hands.

Mr. Malowan's statement that a perfect hand occurs in the United States only once in about twenty-seven months, assuming that 5 per cent. of the estimated 120,000,000 persons in the United States play bridge twice a week and that each table averages thirty deals per session, is incorrect. His statement should read "only once in about eight years." Should a single table of bridge play continuously day and night, with a new deal every five minutes, a bona fide perfect hand would turn up at this table on the average of once every 377,292 years (leap year considered).

Every time you picked up any hand, you may realize that if you played continuously, picking up a new hand every five minutes, you could not expect to hold that same hand again in less than six million years.

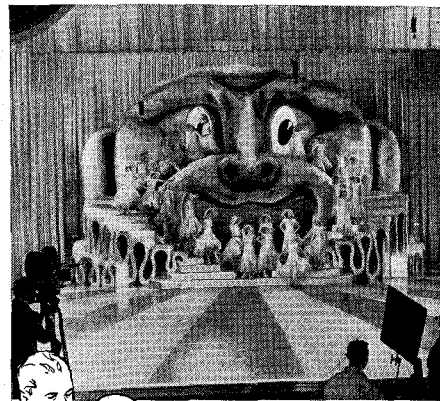


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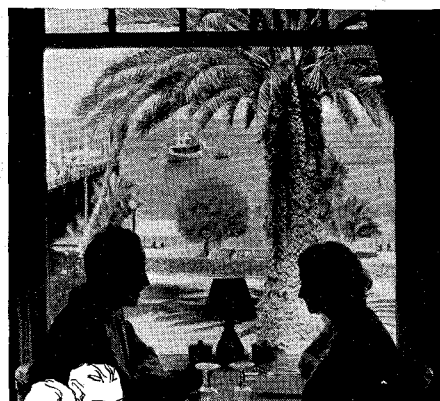
JANE: I don't know why we didn't make this trip years ago. It's so easy.

BILL: Really half-a-dozen vacations in one . . . and all in 2 weeks. Come on, let's try that surf again!



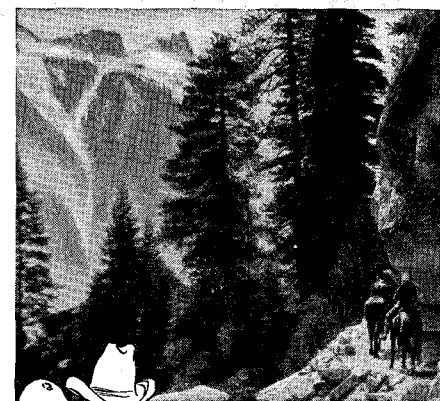
JANE: We're certainly seeing the sights—Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Malibu, Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona and Glendale yesterday . . . Movie studios today.

BILL: And Mexico tomorrow!



JANE: This is like something you've read about but never expected to see.

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Rugby Rises As a Major Spring Sport

(Continued from page 29)

as you know, is checked and halted by the tackle. As soon as the knee or hand of the runner comes into contact with the ground the ball is dead and the play is over.

Hard on Sports Writers

Sports writers will have a difficult time of it with rugger for awhile. At that first game there were many of them who wailed: "Is there *anybody* in the audience who can tell me what this is all about?" Then, too, there are no time-outs, no quarters, no dull moments when a writer can catch his breath and organize his wits "in short takes." Rugby must be written up as an *impression* rather than as a *report*—something new. Considering the work they are letting themselves in for, the enthusiasm with which sports writers have lent themselves to rugby's missionary work is a tribute to their profession.

Pat Rosa raised one point in the New York *Evening Post* that might profoundly affect the future of rugger:

"For a number of years now, officials who control the destiny of intercollegiate athletic curricula have been looking around for a major spring sport that would permit them to keep their financial records in black ink instead of red. Perhaps they have found it in the ancient game of rugby football. Those football stadia, many of them able to accommodate 85,000 in the fall, if filled in April, May and June could do a lot of good for old alma mater."

At this stage of its return to America, rugby can not well discriminate against the motives of its supporters. And perhaps rugby will suffer for its return, as Lawrence Perry commented in the New York *Sun*:

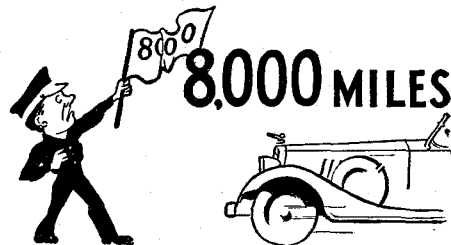
A Word for the Future

"This may be set down as certain—if the movement to make the game popular in this country to an extent where it supersedes the present American game in important educational institutions throughout the land is successful it will not long remain unchanged.

"Lou Little was among the coaches who sat in the stand following the game with keenly observing eyes. What do you suppose he would do to this game of Rugby after a winter of intensive thought?

"If we had liked rugby, if it had possessed elements of fundamental appeal to us, we would never have changed it into the game we now play."

The fact remains that a uniform Rugby game is played all over the world to-day "in its native state." Perhaps the "Americanization" of the old Rugby game is a comment upon Americanization rather than upon rugby. And still one other fact remains: The old Rugby game, a player's game, is coming back to America, which perhaps is a comment upon the New Deal Americanization of sport as well as every other activity of our national life.



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If a service man says, "Here is a cartridge that is cheaper and will last longer than Purolator," figure it for yourself. Which is the most effective filter? One that fills its chamber with destructive sludge in around 8,000 miles of driving? Or one that takes much longer to fill a chamber of equal size? Wouldn't you rather have this mass of grit, metal particles and hard carbon in your filter reservoir than in your lubricating oil?

That's why experienced motorists insist on a GENUINE Purolator Cartridge with its exclusive large area filter principle. That's why a majority of all filter protected models are equipped with GENUINE Purolators. And why you should have your garage man reservice your oil filter with a GENUINE Purolator Cartridge after every 8,000 miles of driving. Motor Improvements, Inc., 365 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

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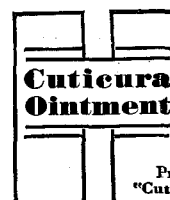
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In Czecho-Slovakia, Where Democracy Stands Firm

(Continued from page 17)

signing of the Rome Pact, in which Italy, Austria, and Hungary promise to "proceed to common consultation whenever any one of them considers it advisable." The protocol was signed to the accompaniment of the saber rattling of Premier Mussolini, who demanded arms for Germany and treaty revision for Hungary. The Czech public would like to know whether this pact will share the fate of the Kellogg Pact and the Four Power Pact, or whether it means something. If it does mean something, it would like to know whether it means a counter-blast against the Little Entente or a device to keep Chancellor Hitler from the Brenner Pass, which Mussolini considers his own hunting ground.

In the domestic field, there are the Slovaks, who are clamoring for autonomous administration, a legislature and tribunals of their own, and also the use of their own dialect as the official language of schools and public life. The Slovak People's Party and the Slovak National Party are on the warpath. Complications with the Czech Germans are not yet ended.

Czecho-Slovakia was one of the last countries of Europe to hold her own against the depression. Her well-balanced wealth of natural resources and smoothly-running economic machine saved her from the economic disaster that had hit the other countries. But now her export industry is greatly handicapped because of German dumping and disagreements with Hungary. The Czech sugar industry is suffering from the world-wide decline of that commodity. The Czecho-Slovak currency was allowed a few weeks ago to slide downward. The hopes attached to an economic cooperation with the two other Little Entente countries have not as yet materialized.

While the horizon is overcast, Czecho-Slovakia has managed so far to ride the waves with great success. She has managed to keep the national minorities from becoming too obstreperous. Altho the republic is small, its reputation at the conference tables is great indeed, and its Foreign Minister Eduard Benes, is the most outstanding diplomat of Europe, whose advice even the proud Quai d'Orsay is eager to have.

Then there is Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, President of the Republic, and its greatest national asset. The sage counsels of this Grand Old Man of Europe have helped to make his country the only successful democracy born of the World War. As long as he occupies the Hradcaň castle, Czecho-Slovakia has the support of a man who is widely recognized as the greatest living European.

Former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of England has paid tribute to President Masaryk as "one whose world wide reputation rests so securely on the twin pillars of scholarship and statesmanship." And Mr. Lloyd George, another former Prime Minister of Great Britain, declared once that President Masaryk's patriotism was "not imprisoned within the front lines of the State, for it has been ennobled and enriched by his love of mankind."

America treats

ALL THE WAY TO EUROPE



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when you want it*

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SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS

New
S. S. WASHINGTON
May 9, June 6, July 4, Aug. 1

New
S. S. MANHATTAN
May 23, June 20, July 18, Aug. 15

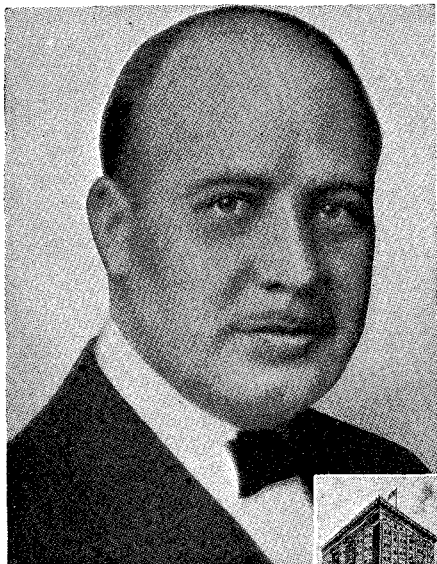
PRES. ROOSEVELT
May 2, May 30, June 27, July 25

PRES. HARDING
May 16, June 13, July 11, Aug. 8

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says Mr. Jefferson L. Ford, Jr.



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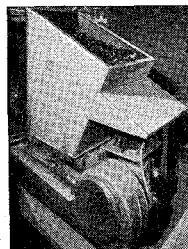
"Having installed Iron Fireman burners in a hotel that I managed before taking over The Lafayette," writes Mr. Ford, "and finding that they reduced the expenses about 60 per cent, I concluded that I should obtain like savings here. I did so and reduced our expenses at The Lafayette 50%."

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By HAROLD DE WOLF FULLER

Colonel Lawrence: The Man Behind the Legend. By Liddell Hart. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; \$3.75.

"Lawrence of Arabia," the perennial mystery! In this bulky biography his English friend Capt. Liddell Hart has written a full account of the man from boyhood to the present year, tho, oddly enough, he never does tell us what his subject's real name was—"Lawrence" appears to have been assumed.

Lawrence was as unusual as a boy as he is as a man. "School," he said, "was an irrelevant nuisance, which I hated and contemned." Personal freedom and archeology were his passions even in early years. During his school and college years at Oxford, where his people settled in order to cut down the expense of educating their sons, he spent his vacations on solitary trips to old castles. France, England, Wales lured him. He became interested in the Crusades and he picked the Arabs as the race most needing freedom from bondage. He determined to spend a long vacation in Syria, seeing the castles of the Crusaders. Alone and on

foot he tramped over country that was to be the scene of his later triumphs. Quick at picking up Arabic, modest in his wants, and fearless, he laid the foundation for the friendship and trust later bestowed upon him by the Arabs.

Magdalen College gave him a traveling fellowship and sent him with a British Museum expedition to the Upper Euphrates. In five years he came to know Syria like a book, much of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Greece. Small wonder that he was picked as the man of the hour when the time came to engineer a revolt of the Arab peoples. In those war years he led a life to which he was perfectly fitted. He was a monarch without a title, ruling by intellect and character, and was engaged in the swift-moving campaigns that suited his temperament.

Scornful of titles, he asked for a colonelcy at the close of the war in order that he might have a more comfortable voyage home! His triumphs left him cold and disheartened, for he saw at Versailles, in spite of his own intercession, promises which he had been authorized to make unfulfilled. Politics took its toll. Control of

Syria was awarded to the French. He did succeed, eventually, in having his friend Feisal made King of a portion of Mesopotamia.

To-day, in his forties, Lawrence, or Shaw, as he now calls himself for purposes of disguise, is fulfilling a term of twelve years, begun in 1923, in the Royal Air Force as a private. It is a position of his own choice which piques the curiosity of those who

know his extraordinary abilities. His besetting hobby is riding a motor-cycle one hundred miles an hour!

* * * *

Woodrow Wilson: The Caricature, the Myth, and the Man. By Edith Gittings Reid. New York: Oxford University Press; \$3.50.

The author, who recently published a short, illuminating life of her friend, Sir William Osler, memorializes a closer friendship in this latest work. From his youth until shortly before his death Wilson confided in her by letter and in conversations in Washington or at her home in Baltimore. Her portrait is that of a man in whom the spirit of a Covenanter, the intellect of a scholar,

and the humanity of an Abraham Lincoln were, by some divine magic, nicely blended. The caricature she defines as "one who believed himself the Lord's Anointed." The myth—"one whom the people believed to be the Lord's Anointed." The man himself—"one who, 'having done all that a man could, suffered all that a man must.'"

As to the Treaty of Versailles, where Wilson accepted serious compromises with his principles in order to insure the establishment of the League, the author thus pictures his attitude: "Was this 'peace without victory?'"

"His agony on realizing that the Germans looked upon him as a victor almost broke his heart. His mind, he said later, went back by contrast to a scene in his own country when Grant returned to Lee his surrendered sword."

Most readers may prefer the pages which deal with the years in which Wilson's ideals were forming, before his own bitterness and the bitterness of his opponents blurred the picture.

Here the author writes with full understanding and presents a figure that will charm both friend and foe.

Worth Reading

The Queen and Mr. Gladstone. By Philip Guedalla (New York: Doubleday, Doran; \$5). An intimate picture of Victoria and her Prime Minister drawn by an elaborate introduction and 1500 letters between the principals.

Kaleidoscope. By Stefan Zweig. Translated from the German (New York: Viking Press; \$3). Thirteen stories by this well-known psychoanalyst.

Long Remember. By MacKinlay Kantor (New York: Coward-McCann; \$2.50). A novel in which Gettysburg of the Civil War is vividly reconstructed.

Horsemanship As It Is To-day. By Sarah Bowes-Lyon (New York: Dutton; \$3). A twelve-year-old relative of the Duchess of York has her little say and illustrates her text.

Man With Four Lives. By William Joyce Cowen (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; \$2). An American adventurer in the war writes an absorbing story of the war's aftermath.

The Singer Passes. By Maud Diver (New York: Dodd, Mead; \$2.50). A subtle novel of India.

Morning Comes Early. By Kathleen Coyle (New York: Dutton; \$2.50). A novel of domestic intrigue with the scene laid in England.

Napoleon and His Marshals. By A. G. Macdonell (New York: Macmillan; \$2.50). An interesting story of the Napoleonic wars.

Crime Reporter. By Georges du Parcq (New York: McBride; \$2.50). The Paris underworld pictured by a French reporter.

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Something of the ecstasy with which Turner may have painted his castled sunsets seems to strive for expression here. From *Better Verse* (St. Paul, Minn.):

PÆAN

BY MARY PIERRE BOUCHER

The heart of me is bruised with all the beauty
of the hills,
And their music surges through me like the
spirit of a fire—
Of a fire that has no dying—and the glory
of them spills
Like ancient amber liquid on a crimson-
hearted pyre.
Oh, their brows are laced with amethyst
And coral threads of light; their brows are
kissed
By sunrise and a feathered golden mist.
The morning lies upon them, and the fra-
grance it distills
Sweeps the valley like the whisper of a far
angelic lyre,
With a harmony no seraph could resist.
Oh, the triumph of these hills is more than
human eyes can bear . . .
They are mansions raised to Beauty, and
their flaming arches tear
Through the iris floor of Heaven. To the very
Throne they dare!

An Eve unrepentant of Paradise lost is
pictured in *Kaleidograph* (Dallas, Texas):

EVE MUSES ON APPLES

BY VIRGINIA TAYLOR MCCORMICK

Now that the winter is over
And pine tags carpet the wood,
Forgetting Eden is easy,
The smell of the earth is good.

The spring is sweet with mystery,
Nothing at all to regret,
With Adam turning the fallows
Or taking the fish from his net.

I think of my man and children
When the ground with snow was white
And the comfort they got from apples
On many a frosty night.

Adam's a faithful husband,
But when he says grace at meat
My heart is warm for the serpent
Who gave me an apple to eat.

The mother symbolism of the sea pervades
this, from *The Lantern* (Brooklyn, N. Y.):

LONGING

BY HARRIET WILLIAMS

Take me, take me, gull that flies
Over windy dunes, and eyes
Hungriely the curling wave,
Drop me in its clear green cave;
Let me ride upon its comb,
Lightly, lightly as the foam.

Blow me, winds, O blow me free,
Out, out on the stormy sea.
Take me, violent hands that reach
From the deep to pound the beach,
Mix me with your elements wild;
I would be the ocean's child.

Hold me, hold me, water blue,
Blend me with the sky and you;
Let me float and gaze through glass
Where your shadow fishes pass.
Roof me close, O placid dome;
Find me, peace and take me home.



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AMERICA

Hamburg-American Line and North German Lloyd have built speed and rugged strength in their ships, comfort, cordiality and courtesy in their services. United, these two great fleets concentrate their energies on these tested ideals.

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To Ireland, England, France, Germany

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A SPEED FOR EVERY NEED

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Each new lot bears its own serial number—actual evidence of 62 safety tests, made during manufacture. Squibb control is your guarantee of the reliability, purity and safety of Squibb's Aspirin.

BEFORE aspirin can become thoroughly effective, it must pass through the stomach and enter the intestine. Squibb's Aspirin disintegrates instantly when it reaches the stomach. It does *not* crumble away in the box or leave particles in the mouth, because each tablet is firmly and uniformly compressed. Squibb's can be relied upon to give prompt relief.

If you want to be certain of the quality and safety of the aspirin you buy, ask for Squibb's Aspirin by name. There are hundreds of brands sold in America. You know that Squibb's Aspirin, being a Squibb Product, is genuine. On each box and bottle appears the mark of Squibb laboratory control—your assurance of the strictest standards of purity that science can impose.

You can trust Squibb's Aspirin. It is sold at all good drug stores, in bottles of 50 and 100 tablets, and handy boxes of 12 and 24 tablets.

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PURE DEPENDABLE SAFE

On the Current Screen

Adding a curiously convincing quality of pathos to his customary comic brilliance, W. C. Fields offers one of his finest performances in the new screen play called, for no particular reason, *You're Telling Me* (AAAA*). Since the film permits Mr. Fields to play a disreputable inventor of mad devices and gives him an opportunity to appear in almost every scene, it can be very definitely set down as one of the most hilarious and satisfying of the recent motion-pictures. Here the star is a harassed

chair opposite the man operating it. The puncture-proof tire is demonstrated when the great inventor shoots at it, and the bullets bounce harmlessly off. Unfortunately, in trying it out for the automobile people, he shoots at the wrong car, which happens to belong to the police, and the result is disastrous.

Everything he does in "You're Telling Me" is funny. He is as hilarious when walking silently down the street, slightly under the influence of alcoholic liquor and

swaying a little in the breeze, as he is in the midst of that celebrated golf game of his, which is one of the comedy classics of our time. In addition to being enormously funny, tho, he is the creator of a real character. This fumbling, but robust; shrewd, but blundering, fellow has a rich, hearty, racy quality of Dickensian magnitude. The new picture offers a full-length portrait of his talents and, on that score, alone, it would be worth attention. The comedy creations of the story merely go to provide an extra dividend for the film followers. The work virtually is a monolog for Mr. Fields, but there are helpful performances in the supporting



© 1934, Paramount Productions, Inc.

Joan Marsh and W. C. Fields in a scene from "You're Telling Me"

family man, who has an unhappy way of causing trouble for his wife and daughter. In the hope of getting back in their good graces, he attempts to sell his latest invention, a puncture-proof tire, but, in characteristic fashion, he demonstrates on the wheels of a police car and narrowly avoids arrest for his pains. In despair he tries to commit suicide, but even in this he is unsuccessful, for he could not take iodine in comfort in the smoking room of his train while a fat traveling man was singing as he shaved nearby. Fortunately, however, he encounters an unhappy princess, traveling to forget her sorrows, and he so amuses the lady that she visits his home town and succeeds in making him the social success of the season.

It is a pleasant enough little fable, of the popular type, celebrating the success saga of the town reprobate who makes good. With Mr. Fields permitted to run free and wild throughout its plot manipulations, tho, it somehow takes on the qualities of heart-warming delight. Probably only Mr. Fields, of all the comedians, including Chaplin, could make that scene of attempted suicide hilarious, but, in some magic way, he does perform the miracle. His inventions deserve particular attention. One is a key-funnel for bibulous gentlemen returning home late at night. The funnel fits over the lock, and, by means of it, the unsteady hand of the returned merry-maker is guided safely to it. There is a device for knocking out burglars, which works excellently as soon as the burglar can be lured into the

rôles. Particularly good is Adrienne Ames, who plays the rescuing princess with charm and humor. Joan Marsh is an engaging ingénue.

* * * *

Gambling Lady (AA)—A moderately entertaining but implausible melodrama about joys and sorrows of an honest girl gambler. Barbara Stanwyck plays the heroine with sincerity, Pat O'Brien is excellent as a sympathetic bookmaker and Claire Dodd is a beautiful and distinguished villainess.

* * * *

The Constant Nymph (AA)—A sincere and straightforward picturization, made in England, of the celebrated novel about the musical Sanger family. Brian Aherne portrays the erratic Lewis, Victoria Hopper appears as the romantic Tessa, while Lyn Harding, veteran British character actor, is excellently cast as Sanger, the mad composer.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.I., *The Prize- fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Cath- arine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, *You're Telling Me.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

*Films suitable for children.

"Enemies" and "Champions" of The New Deal

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt and critic of New York Society life, in an address before the Buffalo Advertising Club divided leaders in the political and financial groups of the country into two opposing camps in their attitude toward the New Deal. Newspaper correspondent and novelist, the scion of one of the most prominent families in the United States listed the ten "principal enemies" of the Roosevelt Administration and its ten champions.

The enemies:

Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, "the real generalissimo of the coming attack on the Administration."

John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1924, "capable lawyer, dangerous enemy."

James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States, "cleverest of Wall Street masqueraders."

John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., "more than any other living being responsible for our participation in the World War."

Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, "demagog first and last."

Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, "who combines the worst features of Beck and Reed."

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of former President Roosevelt, "queen of the gossipy beehive, spends her days and nights spreading silly rumors."

Harrison Williams of the North American Investment Trust, who "symbolizes the arrogance of the public utility companies."

Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, "who flooded Washington and the country with ruthless propaganda."

The champions:

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Joseph B. Eastman, coordinator of the railroads.

William Randolph Hearst, publisher.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California.

J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency.

William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada.

President Roosevelt.

THE man with a soaring intellect has sense enough to keep his feet on the ground. —*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

PERSONALLY we don't know what a hick town is, but it seems to be one where most of the people are making their own livings. —*Dallas News.*

At last I've found the way TO STOP MY DANDRUFF

"High priced tonics
and treatments failed—but
Scalptone method worked,"
Pennsylvanian writes

CASTLE SHANNON, PA.: "I have been troubled with dry scalp, falling hair and dandruff for the last six years. I've bought hair and scalp tonics without end—some of them as high as \$3.00 a bottle.

"I'm now on my second bottle of your Scalptone and my hair and scalp are in wonderful condition. You can tell the world you have something good!"★

(signed) Martin Gartner

Mr. J. C. Wirt writes us from Calipatria,

Cal., "In a three weeks' trial I have found that your combination of Packer's Tar Soap and Scalptone eliminates dandruff. It is the only method that has ever done this for me."★

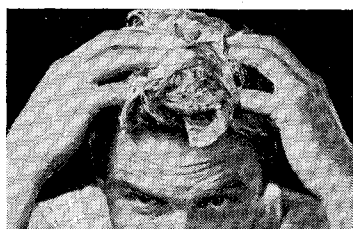
We promise no "overnight" dandruff cure. We do not claim that Packer's Scalptone method will check every case. We do know, however, that thousands of men have found the treatment with Packer's Tar Soap and Packer's Scalptone, as directed below, the most effective way to rid themselves of annoying dandruff and itching scalp.

Packer's Scalptone Method is sound—based upon medical advice. It is simple and easy. And *sensible*—it's the only method that you can adjust to the needs of your own scalp.

★The testimonials in Packer advertising come to us voluntarily and have not been paid for.

Packer's SCALPTONE METHOD for Dandruff

KEEPS HAIR IN PLACE and DANDRUFF-FREE



STEP

① . . . a few minutes each week
with PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, piney lather. Do this every week. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains genuine pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. For 64 years doctors have been recommending it.



STEP

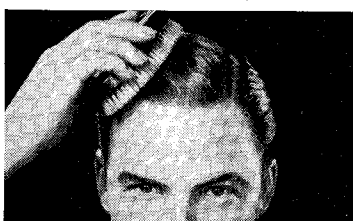
② . . . one minute every day
with PACKER'S SCALPTONE

Massage the tingling goodness of Scalptone into your scalp. Rub your Scalptone mixture well in—give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp . . . see it remove the dandruff scales . . . make your head healthy—and happy, too! Do this for just a minute once a day.



Note Scalptone's
patented
Oil Tube

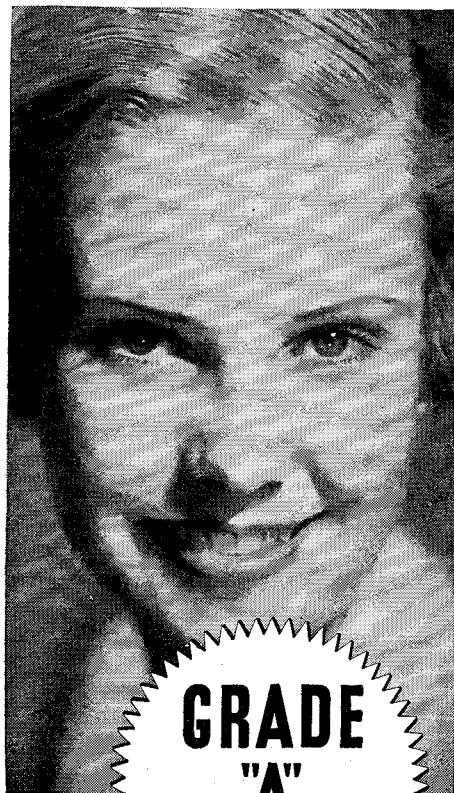
And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable*. In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. Scalptone is the only tonic that has this feature. You add just the right amount of oil to the tonic to have your hair the way you want it. You make your own prescription for your own hair.



After 21 DAYS

—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. As for dandruff—well, this treatment usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to prevent dandruff's returning.

If, after using your first bottle of Scalptone and cake of Packer's Tar Soap, you are not satisfied with the improvement in your hair, we'll cheerfully refund the purchase price, if you'll write and tell us what you paid.



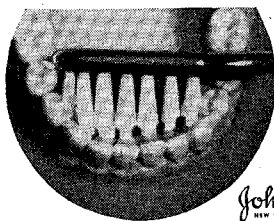
**GRADE
"A"
mouth**

**You must clean
BOTH SIDES
of every tooth!**

Grade "A" mouth! How can you be sure? Change to Tek. Shaped to clean directly behind your front teeth as easily and effectively as it polishes the outside surfaces. Compare Tek with the brush you are now using.

Tek comes in one quality—Grade "A". Bristles, laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency, long life. Sterilized, Cellophane-sealed, guaranteed, Tek costs no more than old-fashioned brushes. Tek Jr. for children and smaller mouths.

CAN YOUR BRUSH DO THIS?



Tek cleans all your teeth—even behind your frontones, where tartar forms because misfit brushes miss.

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Tek
AMERICA'S QUALITY
TOOTH BRUSH

Topics in Brief

ONE nudist never says to the other: "Have you anything on for this afternoon?"—*Louisville Times*.

NORMALCY will be here when men begin to boast about their incomes.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal*.

ANYHOW, the Spanish republic doesn't have to concern itself about what's happening in Cuba.—*New Orleans States*.

HUEY LONG was burned in effigy at Louisville. Huey wasn't bred in old Kentucky, but he was roast there, all right.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

AFTER they squeeze all the gold out of the sea water, they may squeeze all the water out of gilt-edged stock.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

"A NEW nation is being born in Austria," says a writer. Judging by the noise, people were beginning to suspect that it was twins.—*Punch (London)*.

HAM FISH, the old Harvard line star, is having his spring jitters over the prospect of a Red America. What would he have it—Yale blue?—*Detroit News*.

SENATOR La Follette urges a 50 per cent. increase in income taxes, but if left to our "druthers" we'd take a 50 per cent. increase in income.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

A RADIO invention makes it possible to control a driveless automobile. And now we want an invention that will control a car with the driver in it.—*San Diego Union*.

By a vote of 297 to 31 a group of western college students have decided that there is no hell. Ah so? And what, by the way, are the boys raising now?—*Boston Herald*.

"RENO Has Many More Marriages Than Divorces"—Headline. Nothing like providing an uninterrupted supply of raw material for one's chief industry.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

SINCE General Johnson opened up a complaint department of the NRA, a number have called and tried to exchange their Blue Eagles for duck soup.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times*.

It is just beginning to dawn upon the world that the reason the horse was crowded out of the scene was because he was not properly stream-lined.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

THE general belief that fish is "brain food" is now declared erroneous by scientists. They probably arrived at this conclusion by noting that fish is eaten largely on Friday and observing the foolish things people do on the week-ends.—*Mobile Register*.



Glover's Mange Medicine (distinguished by its clean pine tar odor) that Barbers and Hairdressers everywhere use so successfully for hair and scalp ailments, is the same GLOVER'S that Veterinarians have used on animals with such remarkable results for the past 60 years! Many years ago people discovered how effective it was for the human scalp. Today, Glover's is widely known and used for combatting DANDRUFF, ITCHING SCALP, BALDNESS, etc.

Get Glover's Imperial Mange Medicine and Glover's Imperial Medicated Soap for the shampoo at your druggist's today, or have your BARBER or HAIRDRESSER give you the GLOVER SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT.

This Treatment consists of GLOVER'S SYSTEM OF MASSAGE, an application of GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE, followed by the SHAMPOO.

Booklet describing it sent FREE. Write

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., INC.
119 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FAMOUS DOG BOOK FREE

WHY WAIT TILL I GET SICK? SEND FOR IT NOW!

DO YOU KNOW how to feed and keep your dog WELL—preventive measures, symptoms and treatment of diseases? All are explained in Glover's 48 page DOG BOOK. Special Bulletins on many important subjects having to do with care and treatment of Dogs, Cats, Rabbits and other animals—also Veterinary advice, are available FREE. Write H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. Box U, 119 Fifth Avenue, New York City



GLOVER'S
IMPERIAL
ANIMAL MEDICINES



"Complexion Curse"

She thought she was just unlucky when he called on her once—avoided her thereafter. But no one admires pimply, blemished skin. More and more women are realizing that pimples and blotches are often danger signals of clogged bowels—poisonous wastes ravaging the system. Let NR (Nature's Remedy) afford complete, thorough elimination and promptly ease away beauty-ruining poisonous matter. Fine for sick headache, bilious conditions, dizziness. Try this safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective. At all druggists—only 25 cents.

FREE! New gold & blue 1934 Calendar—samples NR and Tums. Send name, address, stamp to A. H. LEWIS CO. Desk DB-85 St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT
TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

Churches Appeal Against War

The assassination at Serajevo in 1914 found the churches unprepared for peace. "Our Father," they prayed, and went to war, asking God to take sides. "Thy will be done . . ." and a Y. M. C. A. secretary could say to the boys in training: "I would not enter this work till I could see Jesus Himself sighting down a gun-barrel and running a bayonet through an enemy's body." On both sides of the Western Front—"Thine the power and the glory."

Twenty years later: "Our Father . . . Forgive us our trespasses." The Churches are penitent; their sword is rust. In time of trouble they would prepare for peace. This is the word of the leaders of four American religious bodies in an appeal just issued "to Christians of all lands." They will not "lift the finger of condemnation against any single people anywhere." They confess: "We are all guilty."

Signs are ominous. But these religious leaders assure their fellow Christians that they "have not yielded and will not yield to the mood of martial hysteria which threatens to engulf the whole world." They are "for world justice and peace and good-will." They "do not and will not subscribe to the discredited assumption that military force provides security against war." They "are not in favor of the program of naval expansion now being sponsored by our Government." They "are determined to work for the repeal of the Exclusion Act of 1924 and the admission of Orientals on the quota basis now in effect with respect to other nations." Hear them further:

"We believe that the hour has come when all Christians should unite in urging the nations to make renewed effort to resolve existing international differences and misunderstandings on a peaceful basis. We can not and will not believe that the peoples of the world desire that a relatively small number of persons shall precipitate an international crisis that would seem to make inevitable resort to military violence. The vast majority of peoples of the world desire to live in peace with one another. Let them say so and say so in such a way that their witness will be heard in the chancelleries of the nations."

It is the chancelleries that will decide any issue of war and peace. And if war comes will Christian citizens be able to draw a distinction between duty to country and duty to God? Or will they "see Jesus Himself sighting down a gun-barrel"?

The American petition is signed by Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president, and Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary, for the Federal Council of Churches; by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, chairman; Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and the Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk, secretaries, for the Department of International Justice and Good-will; by Dr. William P. Merrill, president, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary, for the American Section of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches; and by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, chairman, and Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, executive secretary, for the American section of the Universal Christian Council.

Here's What To Do when "nerves" won't let you SLEEP

A Simple Way to Get to
Sleep Quickly at Night,
Entirely Without Drugs
. . . A Way that Brings
You Steady Nerves and
New Energy Tomorrow

OVERWROUGHT nerves and sleepless nights—what havoc they can work! And what a vicious circle they establish once they thoroughly take hold!

But now—there is a remarkable way to bring sound sleep quickly at night. A way that puts an end to those restless hours of night-time tossing—and the nerve-wracked days that come as a result.

It is made possible by a delicious food-drink, called Ovaltine, originally created in Switzerland and now made over here. It is composed of elements processed from *natural* foods. And is as free from drugs as the milk you drink or the bread you eat.

You simply take it mixed with hot milk before you go to bed at night. Then fall asleep almost as soon as your head touches the pillow. And sleep the whole night through as soundly as a child.

Look And Feel Like A New Person Mornings

In the morning you awaken vastly refreshed, nerves calm, mind clear and alert. Filled with an abundance of new-found vitality and energy to last you through the day.

For this unique food-drink not only brings sound sleep quickly, but actually improves the *quality* of sleep. And acts to replenish body, brain, and nerve cells *while* you sleep.

At the same time, it multiplies your ability to recover from fatigue. And aids in the maintenance of nerve poise to a marked degree.

See For Yourself

Don't judge Ovaltine merely by what users claim for it. Disregard, if you wish, the fact that it is approved and used by thousands of physicians. *Try it and see for yourself.*

Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of it with a cup of hot milk and drink it just



Now—put an end to night-time tossing and turning! Fall asleep tonight almost as soon as your head touches the pillow. And sleep all night as peacefully as a child.

before you go to bed tonight. You'll fall asleep more easily and quickly than you have, probably, in weeks and months.

In the morning when you awaken, take stock. See how much fresher you feel—how much more *rested* you look. During the day, note how much better your energy "stays with you"—how much steadier your nerves.

So don't put up with sleepless nights any longer. Nor with the lowered vitality they inevitably bring next day. Make up your mind you'll really *sleep* tonight! Phone for a can of Ovaltine now! You'll be glad you did.

1049S

NOTE: Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. During the World War, medical authorities made it a standard ration for rebuilding nerve-shattered, shell-shocked soldiers. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.



OVALTINE

The Swiss Food-Drink

Manufactured in the United States according to the original Swiss formula

YOU CAN'T FOOL A PIPE SMOKER

Brooklyn Man With Twenty-Five Pipes Found One Tobacco Best For All

Either he likes a certain tobacco or he does not. And that's that! How empty, how thin—how utterly useless is the opinion of anybody but the pipe smoker himself. Here is the statement of a pipe smoker who discovered the one tobacco he found to be best of all. No matter what tobacco you use in your pipe, Mr. Rudd's letter is bound to interest you.

806 Foster Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 2, 1933

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

You may be interested to know that I have been smoking Edgeworth tobacco exclusively for the last ten years. I had originally tried innumerable brands of pipe tobaccos, embracing both domestic and foreign blends. I finally decided on Edgeworth as the one pipe tobacco that combined all of what I consider to be the features and characteristics absolutely essential to the perfect tobacco for pipe-smoking enjoyment.

These are, namely, a tobacco that smokes cool to the bottom of the pipe bowl; one that has absolutely no bite regardless of how many pipe-fills are successively smoked; one that burns evenly and slowly, has a real he-man aroma and taste; and lastly, a tobacco that is rough cut to just the extent that makes it a real pipe tobacco.

I have twenty-five pipes, all good quality briars, and smoke each and every one of them regularly, using only Edgeworth. For this reason alone, if not for any other, I feel that I am qualified to say that I have the best possible combination of pipes and tobacco for perfect smoking harmony and pleasure.

I have successfully introduced Edgeworth tobacco quite extensively among friends in my own immediate neighborhood, and am so enthused over it myself, that I intend to dwell on it exclusively in the chapter on tobacco to be included in a booklet I am writing on pipes (the manuscript of which is now in the embryonic stage).

Here's to Edgeworth. May it forever hold its place as sovereign of all pipe tobaccos.

Yours very truly,
Stevens Rudd

Edgeworth is often called "the tobacco men write about." You can get it anywhere in 15¢ pocket tins to half pound and pound packages. Besides Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, there is Edgeworth in Slice form. Several sizes are in vacuum-packed tins. In these airtight tins the tobacco retains its original flavor indefinitely in any climate.

Edgeworth is made and guaranteed by Larus & Bro. Co., Tobacconists since 1877, Richmond, Va. In case your tobacco dealer cannot supply you with Edgeworth, please write the makers.



You can try Edgeworth
in your pipe for a few
cents

Girl Scouts Bring New Deal to Youth

(Continued from page 10)

Craftsman Group for Poetry and is the author of several plays for children and two volumes of poetry, "Rivets" and "Butter Money." She lives at Bellport, Long Island, in the ancestral home built 180 years ago.

Gracious, genial, sympathetic, persuasive, Mrs. Edey has succeeded in awakening and retaining interest in the Girl Scouts. While most institutions have felt the modifying effects of the economic depression, the Girl Scout organization has increased its registered enrolment 66 per cent. in the last five years to 315,904 members. During the years 1930-1933 there was an increase of 43.8 per cent.

Depression Increases Roster

"Our present increase in enrolment," explained Mrs. Edey, "has been due to the one cause which might have tended to decrease it—the economic depression. Parents have felt the need of a social program for their children as never before. Children,

shut out from any form of happiness, have been supplied with such a program by the Girl Scouts who have taken over playground and extra-curricular activities."

The environment of the average Girl Scout represents a cross-section of American life. Her home may be wealthy, a cottage, apartment dwelling, or city tenement. Her parents are laborers, skilled workers, shopowners, business people, scientists, or artists. Proficient in a routine task, or an imaginative project, she admires Amelia Earhart, a woman who "does things," likes folk music, enjoys Raphael, Whistler, Millet, Reynolds and Walt Disney, is intrigued by detective stories and reads Louisa May Alcott. Ambitious, her favorite profession is teaching. And she, with a million and a half women, who have outgrown their "teens," owe their advantages to a slight, frail lady who fortunately visited London, England, in 1912, and returned with an idea which she put to work.

The "Ghost" Squawked on the Russian "Novelist"

"The very breath of our Red Youth" is the phrase by which Soviet Russia hailed the works of "a young Soviet author," Jacob Gansburg. They were said to be "packed with hope and tractors and dynamos, and cleansing terror and loyal peasant partisans."

His novel, which has been called "The Epic of Socialist Construction," and his plays about the great Djerjinsky, founder of the OGPU, and the victorious Red General Frunze, earned him special privileges such as admission to a writer's private club restaurant, a new flat in a private building and a six months' holiday in Prince Galitsin's former summer palace.

But the "young" author never wrote his books and now he languishes in prison sentenced to two years' hard labor for fooling the proletarian men of letters.

His "ghost" was a discredited and forgotten bourgeois novelist, Lubich-Koshurof, aged 63, who had published nothing since the Russian Revolution, and whose home was a poor hut in the forest near Moscow. A correspondent of *The Sunday Times* (London) thus dramatized the relations between Gansburg and his victim:

"Having chanced to discover poor old Lubich-Koshurof, Gansburg proposed 'collaboration'—'You will write the stuff,' he said. 'I have powerful friends who will see it is published.' Thereupon Gansburg advanced to him, on account, the equivalent of threepence.

"Soon Gansburg's brilliant first novel, 'Hares and Bushes,' appeared. Its real author's reward was a bottle of vodka, but Gansburg, strutting among his flatterers at the Red Writers' Club, declared: 'We young authors are the Red salt of the earth.'

"But popular authors must go on producing. Gansburg again sought out the poor old beggar shivering in his hut. He had a

plan: the old man must be enslaved by terror; then he would hold his tongue.

"I want a second volume to my novel at once, and at least a couple of plays," he told the old man. 'Step on the gas, the political police are watching you.

"If you keep up to schedule I'll save you, and bring you some herrings' heads and a bit of horsemeat, too. If you don't it means jail for you. I've got powerful friends."

"These threats ultimately proved Gansburg's undoing. The plays went off all right, but exhausted now, and frenzied by fear, Lubich-Koshurof embodied a hundred pages of his own 'forgotten' works in the second volume of Gansburg's novel."

To Replace the Leviathan

The United States Lines, operator of the *Leviathan*, has requested the United States Shipping Board permission to build a modern cabin ship similar to the *Manhattan-Washington* type to replace the *Leviathan*. The seven trips a year which the *Leviathan* makes costs the operators \$560,000, a loss of \$80,000 per trip.

Under the Jones-White law, the Government would supply 75 per cent. of the capital for construction of a new liner, the rest of the capital being furnished by the private operators.

The continuation of the *Leviathan* in transatlantic service is due more to sentiment than financial profit. Up to a recent date the liner held her own with competitive trade from France, Italy, Germany and England, but the construction of the fast express liners by Italy and Germany resulted in her being laid up in 1933 by permission of the Shipping Board. During the World War the *Leviathan* carried thousands of soldiers to France as a transport.



THE FOLKS HAVE A TELECHRON NOW

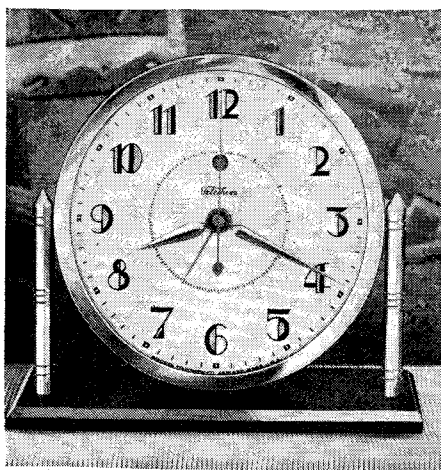
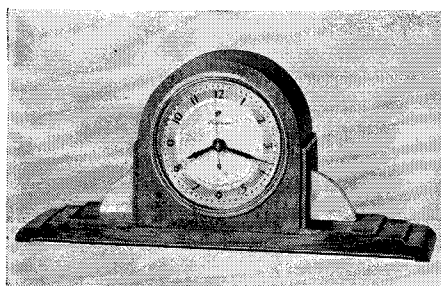
"My noisy 'tick tock' is almost over and it grieves me way down to my worthless insides. I've made my owner miss his train . . . the family late for meals . . . Junior tardy at school. It's been fun! But . . .

"The folks have a Telechron clock now! It has a self-starting motor; never needs winding. It's silent, accurate and dependable. Its motor is sealed in oil for smooth, long life. It has me licked at every turn!"

There are many Telechron models. Good stores everywhere display them. Prices range reasonably from \$4.50 to \$19.75. Illustrated are *Commonwealth*, a distinctive new design at \$8.50, and *Telart*, popular easel type, for \$5.95. The latter, with alarm added, is known as *Signalette*. Its price is \$9.95.



WARREN TELECHRON COMPANY
ASHLAND MASSACHUSETTS



Telechron

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Warren Telechron Co.)

SELF-STARTING ELECTRIC CLOCKS

Is Reedsville Communistic? Mrs. Roosevelt Says "No"

Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary (Indiana) educator, has now included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his broadside attack against the so-called Communistic plot of the "brain trust." Criticizing the subsistence-homestead project at Reedsville, West Virginia, sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt, Doctor Wirt called the project Communistic and said it tended to upset the general economic situation in the nearby city of Morgantown in the loss of taxes and rent by the impending migration of 200 families to this "Communistic" project.

Mrs. Roosevelt had supported this plan for aiding the destitute families of the former mining community of Morgantown. The Federal Government will provide the initial capital to develop the community. The poverty-stricken families of the mining district will be moved of their own accord from the city to small plots of land where they may be partly self-supporting by raising their own food and working part-time in a community industry.

Contradicting the charges of the "brain-trust" critic, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I would like, first of all, to point out that not many, if any, of the people who eventually will move into the 125 houses, instead of 200, have paid any rent for quite a long while. Most of them were on relief, or they would not have been employed there, or had an opportunity to say they would like to move out there.

"Goblins Will Get You"

"I hardly think it would be found that people on relief were paying much, if any, rent. Most of them were out of mining camps, and I doubt if mining camps will feel that they are losing any rent from these people.

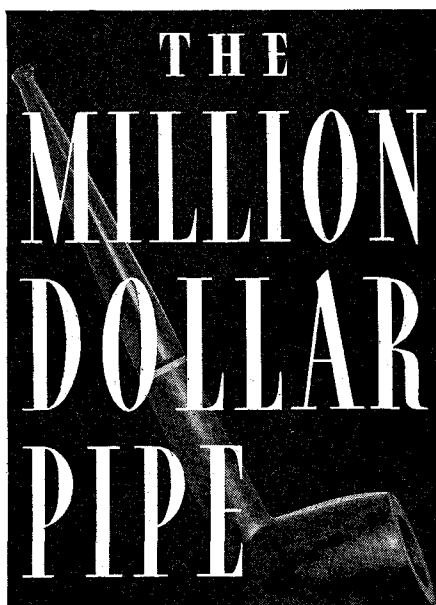
"I do not understand how he considers it Communistic to give people a chance to earn their own livings and to buy their own houses. It is a fact that the Government will provide the initial capital, but I hope that many private enterprises will do it, for the Government is simply attempting to point the way for what may be done by many industries throughout the country in the future.

"What the Government is doing in this homestead project is but a drop in the bucket in a big country like this, and its value, while it may be helpful to a few people, really lies in the suggestions it is making to the industry of the country that by decentralizing and moving out of large cities it may make it possible for great numbers of people to have more in their lives than they otherwise would have.

"Never in this country, to my knowledge, has it been considered Communistic for an opportunity to be given to people to earn their own livings and buy their own houses."

Previously Mrs. Roosevelt, at a press conference, had referred to the Wirt controversy in a parody on "Little Orphan Annie," to the refrain, "The goblins will get you if you don't watch out."

Mrs. Roosevelt will visit the Reedsville project early in June.



Banishes 3 bugaboos of pipe smoking . . .

- ① messy cleaning!
- ② heat! ③ juice!

It took over \$1,000,000 and 72 years of experimenting to produce a pipe totally free from the 3 drawbacks to perfect pipe comfort. No wonder Demuth takes pride in announcing its new achievement...Snap-Kleen.

Snap-Kleen ends daily messing with pipe cleaners . . . this pipe cleans itself at the snap of the wrist! Gravity condensation principle collects all impurities in a moisture trap. A quick shake and it's clean! U.S. Pat. No. 1,888,462.

Next—Snap-Kleen is c-o-o-l—noticeably so—because it is air-cooled! And finally, it is juiceless; truly dry . . . certified so by the U.S. Testing Laboratories.

Snap-Kleen has no gadgets. Its priceless advantages are built inside the pipe. Get a Snap-Kleen. Discover what a million dollars has done to give you greater smoking pleasure!

WM. DEMUTH & CO.
230 Fifth Ave., New York

*Snap it—
it's clean!*



No more daily nuisance with messy pipe cleaners. A jiffy shake of the hip does the trick! So easy! So clean!

Air cooled



Ingenious ventilator draws cool air from the outside and mixes it with the smoke.

Moisture proof



A positive check against 'juice' built inside the pipe . . . out of sight!

THE MILLION DOLLAR PIPE

WDC AIR COOLED
Snap-KLEEN

● Because SNAP-KLEEN is new, not all stores are supplied yet. If your dealer can't supply you, order by mail. Use the coupon.

\$2.50

Wm. Demuth & Co., 230 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
Send me the new WDC air-cooled Snap-Kleen Pipe. I'll deposit with postman \$2.50 plus charges when it arrives. If not satisfactory, my money will be refunded in full.

☐ Straight stem ☐ Large ☐ Dark Briar
☐ Curved stem ☐ Medium ☐ Medium Briar
☐ Semi-curved ☐ Small ☐ Light Briar

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ 34

JOBBERs and DEALERs:

SNAP-KLEEN, because of its superiority, is destined to be America's favorite quality pipe. Wire or write for full details.

The Week in Business Summarized

With President's Monetary Policy Working Well, the Business World Requires Only Slightly Increased Confidence to Resume the Pace It Achieved During Year's First Quarter

By ENDICOTT G. RICH

WITH basic conditions generally favoring a resumption of activity, business continues to mark time. The return to Washington of President Roosevelt, after his vacation in Southern waters, restored some of the confidence lost during the antics of Congress in the Presidential absence, but business is not tranquil yet. It mistrusts Congress.

"Probably the strongest stimulant to confidence would be the announcement that Congress had adjourned," said Gage P. Wright, editor of *The Business Economic Digest*, "provided only that it should first have authorized the government-backed insurance company and the mutual mortgage association which are integral parts of the plan for a nationwide renovation of homes and construction of new domiciles."

Mr. Wright voiced a sentiment to which many industrial and financial leaders subscribe. It has grown with the knowledge that business could, and would, resume the pace which it had maintained throughout the year's first quarter, were it assured of freedom from further governmental restriction and from interference with the present satisfactory monetary program of the Administration such as would follow enactment of inflationary measures of the sort the Senate silver bloc has recently been pressing to a vote.

Reversal of Attitude

This attitude does not overlook the fact that millions of workers are still without jobs and that unemployment is especially extensive in the field of durable goods. It is expected that vigorous prosecution of the Administration's housing plan would provide work for a large number of those now idle and, at the same time, so expand purchasing power that a stimulated demand for goods would quickly open up jobs for the others.

Such a view convicts business of an almost complete reversal of attitude toward the New Deal. At the inception of the New Deal business violently opposed what

it considered "tinkering" with the currency, and as vigorously supported the principles legalized under the NRA. But Mr. Roosevelt's monetary policy has worked well. It has won confidence and support.

Now it is the NRA and the AAA, the Security Act and the Stock Exchange bill, the Wagner and the Connery labor measures, which are drawing the fire of opposition. These are measures which restrict and control private enterprise. Walter Lippmann has called attention to the fact that they were popular while the nation felt that the depression was due to overproduction and, accordingly, welcomed anything that tended to restrict and reduce the supply of products and services.

But now that recovery is on the way, the country, in the words of Mr. Lippmann, "has accepted the policies which stimulate enterprise and it is increasingly distrustful of those that restrict it. The more effective the stimulants show themselves to be, the more the controls are disliked."

In the confidence that the Administration is fully aware of this altered attitude, Mr. Lippmann finds sufficient guaranty that no such regimentation of industry is contemplated as was implied in the recent "Kerensky" charges of Dr. William A. Wirt.

Roger W. Babson, writing in advance of Dr. Wirt's examination, offered the suggestion that Dr. Wirt's "bombshell" was more apt to prove "a smoke bomb than a high explosive," a forecast which, apparently, the testimony of the Doctor has borne out.

"Red" scares have been familiar political propaganda for years," said Mr. Babson, "but the weakness of the Communist movement in the United States has been the best assurance against 'Red' troubles.

"We would not be surprised if there were two or three revolutionists among the President's friends. This is to the credit of Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration rather than otherwise. He is President of the whole country and among

his friends he should have some of all types.

"We feel certain, however, that among the President's confidential advisers, the conservative type greatly predominates. As long as the President enjoys Vincent Astor's yacht, we are still bullish!"

Concern is felt, nevertheless, over such Congressional possibilities as passage of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage bill, the McLeod measure for the reimbursement of depositors of closed banks and, perhaps especially, the Senate's silver bill nationalizing silver and requiring the Treasury to purchase it abroad, after the fashion of the gold procedure, until the price shall have reached \$1.29 an ounce.

In reporting the measure to the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, in effect, approved the Dies bill, recently passed in the House, and added to it the nationalization proposal of Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and the silver purchase program of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, both Democrats.

The Silver Situation

The measure, which would virtually put the nation on a silver standard, represents the united efforts of the various silver blocs in the Senate to override the Administration's injunction against further silver legislation in this session.

"If this bill is passed, things will begin to hum," Senator Thomas boasted, happily. "Silver prices will go up and we'll eliminate surpluses of commodities."

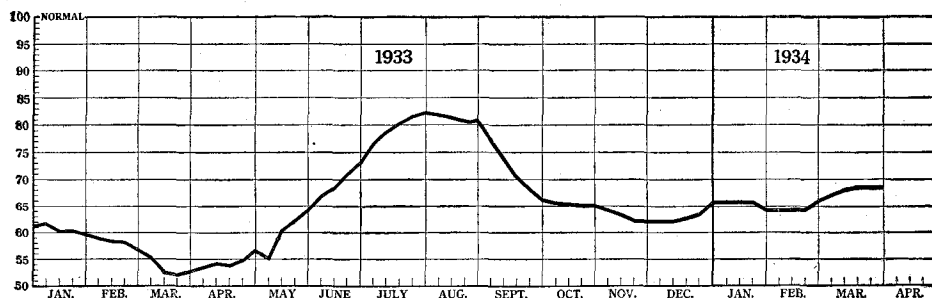
From the viewpoint of business, the chief result of enactment of this bill would be dangerous currency inflation.

The same danger is present in the Frazier-Lemke and the McLeod bills. It is probable that business would favor both of these measures were it not for the inflationary effects which each promises.

Meanwhile, however, these measures remain in the field of potential rather than immediate threats to tranquillity. The challenge of the moment rests in the Securities Act, the Stock Exchange bill and the Wagner and Connery labor measures. Business is facing these with increased equanimity, however, because of recent evidence of the willingness of Congress to consider amendments eliminating objectionable features.

In summary it may be said that business requires only slightly increased confidence to resume progress and is likely to find this confidence in a strong stand by the President, especially if he throws his whole strength behind the housing project.

THE LITERARY DIGEST's curve of The Course of Business remains stationary again for the third successive week. Current indices, however, justify hope that it may start upward again next week.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of March, 1934.



PERHAPS *You* KNOW These People

THEY were married about ten years ago. The girls in the office showered Edna. The boss gave her a check. Gordon had a little money in the bank, a steady job and a heritage of industry and thrift. Their wedding created no splash in the social pool. It was only the modest beginning of an average American family. Just average. But millions of such families keep America's industries alive. They buy the motor cars, refrigerators, oil and gas burners and other household equipment whose manufacture gives employment and income to millions of their fellow citizens. They don't buy outright. They pay as they use. They need credit—and time. They are the blades of a power wheel, dipping into a stream of credit. As each blade adds its impetus, around goes the wheel of business—faster and *faster*.

Commercial Credit's budget-buying system was created to serve these millions, as well as to serve the manufacturers who make, and the merchants who sell, the products

Commercial Credit Service

Commercial Credit Company purchases open accounts receivable, notes, and instalment lien obligations from responsible Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers. Financing plans are provided to cover the time payment sale of automobiles, refrigerators, oil burners, machinery and equipment, air conditioning units, heating plants, store and office fixtures, boats, and a score of other such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products. The service is national in scope, yet completely local through one hundred and twenty-five offices located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

they want. This year, with employment increasing, fair deferred payment plans will invite buying. Distributors and dealers who provide the best credit facilities will reap the profitable harvest.

Commercial Credit Company was a pioneer in time payment financing. Founded in 1912 with a capital of \$300,000, its growth has been regular and healthy. In the past twelve months, it financed sales of more than \$250,000,000. Its purchases are based on character and ability to pay. Its charges for services are reasonable and fair. Buyers are not permitted to buy beyond their means. Collections are carefully

supervised to protect both the buyer's equity and the seller's interest. Every precaution is taken to avert loss to either party. Commercial Credit Company's successful administration releases a great buying power for the upbuilding of America's business.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

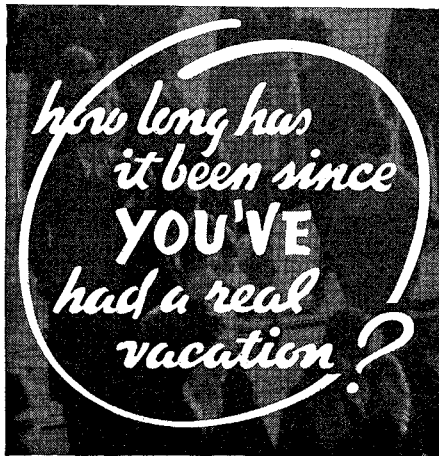
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Silver: The Dynamic Pyramid

Whatever Happens, "Forgotten Metal" May Be Remembered—for Reasons Other Than Its Friends Suppose

By FERDINAND LUNDBERG

The Roosevelt Administration is faced with two alternatives in the case of silver: it must weaken the currency base of the nation by monetizing silver in response to the pressure of highly-organized lobbies, or it must find some innocuous way of liquidating the silver boom before it collapses of its own weight—of the weight of thousands of tons of silver.

The most recent flurry in silver prices was brought about when the Government decided to buy newly-mined domestic metal at sixty-four cents an ounce, or nearly twenty cents an ounce above the current market. That boom made necessary further steps on the part of the Government unless business sentiment was to be shocked severely by the sinking of the silver pyramid.

Speculators Hoard Silver

Various measures are pending in Congress to handle the silver situation. The Dies bill, already passed by the House, provides that the United States will accept silver in payment for agricultural goods bought abroad. Its greatest defect is that it makes necessary that silver to be acquired in this way be put to some use. The use planned for the metal by silver people is the issuance of silver certificates against it by the Treasury. The Senate agriculture committee has unanimously reported another bill which would permit the Government to accept silver in payment for agricultural products sold abroad and order the Treasury to buy silver abroad until either a price of \$1.29 an ounce or the 1926 commodity price level was reached.

Such a development undoubtedly will produce higher prices and will enrich the silver interests. Such inflation as there has been to date will be as nothing compared with silver inflation of the character outlined.

The Government simply can not refuse to monetize silver and let matters take their own course, it is worth observing, because a real problem is presented by the accumulation of stores of silver in speculative accounts in this country.

The statistical position of silver tells the

story. Stocks of silver in New York, held by multitudes of speculators who have been trading on the Commodities Exchange, are at staggering record levels. Silver is flowing here from all over the world, has been flowing for more than a year, augmenting stocks in anticipation of huge governmental bounties which silver propaganda has led many people to expect.

A great deal of credit has been propped under silver prices. The New York silver market now is in a position somewhat analogous to the stock market in 1929, with world speculation centering here on the basis of expected government buying of the metal. The piling up of stocks, which has gone on fastest in New York, as will be shown in a subsequent table, reveals that holders of silver all over the world are giving it up, literally throwing it in the face of Uncle Sam for good prices.

The sharp rise in American imports and the abrupt fall in exports is self-explanatory. The decline in United States and world production explains the activity of the silver interests in pressing for favorable legislation. As the North American continent produces approximately 75 per cent. of the world's silver, Mexico producing more than half and the United States nearly 13 per cent., it is clear why the silver agitation centers in the United States. New York silver stocks, until last year, never were a large statistical item, but, soon after the World Monetary and Economic Conference closed at London with an agreement promised for world silver action (the United States underwriting the expense) New York stocks began to climb.

New York Stocks Rise

The phenomenal rise of New York stocks is shown in the following table:

	Fourth week ounces
October (1933)	56,075,000
November	60,469,000
December	83,102,000
January (1934)	106,418,000
February	109,916,000
March	112,596,000

The silver boom has proved a bonanza for brokers on the Commodities Exchange

Abnormal Silver Situation

The abnormal silver situation is revealed in the following table:

(Quantities shown in ounces, 000 omitted)

	1927	1928	1932	1933	1934
U. S. imports		49,092	34,876	141,078	
U. S. exports	127,500	145,303	42,287	43,276	
U. S. production	60,434	139,466	72,740	20,955	
World production	253,121	269,582	169,232	161,360	
Chinese imports		85,000	124,000	40,000	
India imports		90,000	12,000	10,000	
Shanghai stocks (year end)	107,000	154,702	321,930	439,340	
India stocks (year end)	373,072	346,203	398,166	376,544	
	1927	1928	1932	1933	1934
Average N. Y. price	57c.	58c.	23.8c.	34.7c.	45.3c.

in New York, where trading has taken place since the merger with the Metal Exchange. In January, 1932, only 113 contracts were sold on this market. In May, 1932, 5,046 contracts were sold, this being the monthly peak for the year. This top was not passed until September, 1933, just after the London conference ended. In that month 12,069 contracts changed hands, but that was a mere bagatelle. In December, 20,024 contracts were sold, just before agitation for monetization was renewed and the Government ordered the purchase of newly-mined metal, even tho the world needed no more silver. In all of 1932, only 12,600 silver contracts changed hands on the Commodities Exchange, but, in March, of this year, 17,230 contracts were sold. In all of 1933, a total of 58,690 contracts were sold, and in the first three months of this year, 37,129 contracts were sold.

No Longer "Forgotten Metal"

If the Government adopts the Dies Bill—or other legislation favorable to silver owners—activity will reach new peaks on the Commodities Exchange. If the Government refuses to do anything more for silver, the activity will be even greater, as the speculators rush to unload. It all depends on the Government and the United States Treasury.

Nobody wants silver except the United States, which can do nothing with the huge surplus except monetize it, or sink it at sea. There really is more silver in the world than anyone can compute accurately. Since Columbus discovered America the world has produced approximately 15,644,700,000 ounces of silver, but nearly half of all the silver in the world has been produced since 1889 through improved production methods.

While production methods have operated to create more refined silver than seen ever before in the history of the world, nations gradually have been reducing its monetary use. Many countries have reduced the silver content of coinage because other metals are cheaper. There also has been a decreased use of coins in favor of checks and bank-notes. Silver, once a precious metal, is a drug on the market. Silver mine shares, once valued, have become as cheap as wagon-factory stock in a gasoline era.

Silver interests, and public officials in regions where silver mining used to be the backbone of the community's economic life, have refused to accept the verdict of historical evolution. They insist that silver still is valuable, is worth at least \$1 an ounce, and insist that it be used for coinage and even as a base for the currency. They want bi-metalism, with silver awarded a fixed ratio to gold that is different from the price ratio between the metals in the open markets of the world.

The refusal to accept the verdict of evolution is what has created the current silver situation. Whatever happens, silver is no longer "the forgotten metal." It may long be remembered—but for reasons other than its friends suppose.

And there is a great deal more of the metal where the present world surplus came from.

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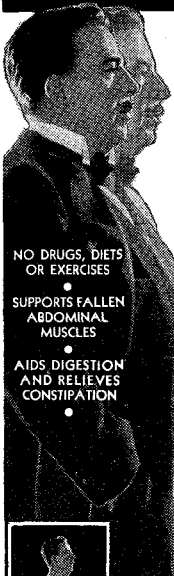


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CWA Ends After Brightening Up Nation

(Continued from page 9)

and repairing of buildings has been recognized as legitimate relief work, probably the outstanding benefits derived from CWA expenditures were in the fields of public health and biology. Mr. Hopkins estimated that the \$4,500,000 spent in the control of malaria accomplished more in a few months than was possible in twenty-five years under budgetary restrictions of the Public Health Service. Nearly 30,000 men were put to work draining swamps and breeding places of the mosquito. Five million dollars and 32,000 men were used in improving sanitary conditions in rural districts, particularly in the South, while several millions more were used for typhus fever control, cattle fever eradication and spotted fever control.

In Kentucky and West Virginia there are thousands of abandoned mines. Sulfurous acid refuse exudes and pollutes streams, making them a menace to life and livestock. Occasionally persons are killed by cave-ins while scraping for remaining coal. Through the Public Health Service, \$1,520,000 was spent in sealing great numbers of these mines, a project not feasible in ordinary times.

Housecleaning Helps Nation

Still other millions went to the Department of Agriculture, which hired thousands of CWA workers to destroy the citrus canker which infected a large area of Texas; to eradicate wild peach trees, to control the Dutch elm disease in States surrounding New York City where the existence of shade trees was threatened; to eradicate the sweet potato weevil in the South; and to control the gypsy-moth in New England. This department also spent \$3,374,300 to supplement the work on mosquito pest control.

The CWA funds for public improvements were used in a variety of ways, including construction work for government bureaus throughout the country, remodeling of Bureau of Entomology laboratories in New Jersey, \$6,934,000 for employment of men in national forests (similar to the CCC), construction of fish hatcheries, improvement of lighthouse property, and renovation of transient camps. The sum of \$1,039,000 went to employ artists in all the plastic arts for beautification of public buildings, while \$15,000,000 was allotted to Army posts for the employment of men in minor projects. Not the least important outlet for unemployed men and women was in statistical work for a host of government offices and bureaus, while \$1,080,000 went for a farm housing survey employing 5,000 persons.

Archeological work included the excavation, restoration and research on several mounds and village sites formerly occupied by prehistoric Indians in California, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina. Most of this work was directed by Dr. Frank Setzler, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

These are all Federal projects for which appropriations were made directed by CWA offices in Washington. The far vaster sums,

however, went to State relief subsidiaries, which, in turn, allocated the funds as they saw fit. Much of this money went for road building and permanent construction. One of the finest accomplishments of its kind was the construction of an entirely new highway, named for Gov. Louis J. Brann, of Maine, from Presque Isle, Maine, to Lac Frontier, on the Canadian border. Men and supplies were carried by airplanes, equipped with skis, in the dead of winter, to begin construction. A survey by *Better Roads*, national road builders' magazine, revealed that the bulk of CWA work relief on roads was decidedly beneficial and of a high order. Out of thirty-four county engineers of sixteen States who answered the questionnaire, the majority praised the CWA projects as having permanent value.

No Egyptian ruler with his pyramid-building programs, involving thousands of slaves, no empire building by the Romans, no medieval fortress construction in the Middle Ages, could be compared in any way with the concrete achievements of the CWA in 136 days. It was a gargantuan task which left even the directors breathless at its pace—\$1,000,000,000, 4,000,000 employed and supporting 16,000,000 human beings, and countless thousands of both small and large public improvements. It was a mid-winter housecleaning which could not help but have its social and economic effects on the nation.

Betrayed by "Night Life"

Not even the efficient Soviet official is immune to "night life" while in Moscow on business. The O.G.P.U., dreaded secret police of the Soviet, rounded up thirty-one officials in the capital on public business—engaged in making purchases for their factories and offices—who had wasted the people's time and money in riotous living. Their business expenses paid on a per diem basis, out-of-town officials had aroused the suspicion that they lingered in the capital a bit too long.

The thirty-one officials, arrested for drunkenness and debauchery and the probable misuse of public funds, are prominent in the butter, timber, chemical, steel and film trusts. All are from the Republic of Georgia, the home of Joseph Stalin, noted for the fiery character of its inhabitants and their picturesque dress of high boots, black blouses and baggy breeches.

Jail terms, the public humiliation of having their names published in all newspapers and departure for home under police guard are the results of their prolonged business trip to Moscow.

MAYBE it's as well the Army flyers are getting in this all-weather experience, as the enemy might not postpone a war to a sunny afternoon.—*Detroit News*.

THE lot of the jokester's wife is indeed deplorable. No matter how rotten they are, she has to laugh lest her failure to do so may drive him back to drink.—*New Orleans States*.

From Our Readers to Our Readers

No soldiers, no war—The country is good enough to fight for—Fears for the white race—Poetry in a historical review—For every man a decent living—Geneva version of the English Bible.

Draft Congressmen—End War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Shot at sunrise? Mr. Hopkins's brief letter should not go unchallenged. Mr. Lee's solution of the problem of resigning citizenship (if such a thing were possible) of course would be undeniably weak but the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins that he be shot at sunrise takes us back to the "good old days" of the last war when conscientious objectors were bullied and bulldozed and humiliated and imprisoned. Now that the years have cooled the blood, thousands see that after all they were the men of real courage. It took far more bravery to refuse to go to war when it was the popular thing to do, than to go when the bands played and they were heroes.

Should the militarists bring on another war I predict there would be so many conscientious objectors that we would require many more prisons—or else there would be a general slaughter at sunrise! If this world can only educate enough conscientious objectors we can't have a war, can we?

Then if all Congressmen and Senators voting for war along with munitions manufacturers and stockholders in the plants and those who stimulate the war spirit were called in the first draft, this would finish the war game.

It is so much easier to shoot at sunrise than it is to unravel the world's tangled threads! Detroit, Michigan. L. RAE SIMPSON.

Room for Red Bloods Only

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Is it possible that a MAN could have gall to sign his name to a question as that asked by George W. Lee in a recent issue? His question was: "In case of war could a conscientious objector divest himself of citizenship by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary of State?"

My answer to George W. Lee is, that if a country is good enough to live in, IT IS GOOD ENOUGH TO FIGHT FOR! If he values his citizenship so little why does he not give it up now and get out of the country? I'm sure that no one would miss him except some of the rest of his caliber! There is only room for red-blooded men in our country.

W. F. McPHERON.
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Poet's Voice from Spain

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I claim to be the only "poet" who ever had his masterpiece published in a straight historical review (*The Hispanic American Historical Review*, VI, 1-3); but that's because I'm the only one who was ever moved to burst into song on consideration of a public archive!

It would quite complete my felicity to see this reprinted in your Current Poetry section. In its present dress it has served as an Xmas card for my mother and myself.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is a fine publication. I fancy you bring more satisfaction to readers living in out-of-the-way quarters than any other printed.

Yours truly,
I. A. WRIGHT.
Seville, Spain.

For More and Better Babies

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— For many years now there has, here in the United States, raged a merry war about birth control. What a useless controversy! Already we are practising birth control on such a large scale that the different colored races, such as the Asiatics and Negroes, are fast catching up to us, and slowly but surely edging us, the white race, off this continent which we have won and cultivated after centuries of battles and hardships.

Healthy, sane children are always valuable adjuncts to a country. To-day we are spending millions of dollars paying the farmers to reduce their acreage, to limit their produce—why? because we have an overabundance of everything—so they say. But the truth is, that we haven't got the courage to have the children whose birthright it is to consume and enjoy this the fruit of the earth that we are paying the farmer to destroy. Wouldn't it be much nicer if we had children to take up the slack of this abundance?

Yes, yes, I know the old cry: There are too many of us now; millions of us can't get work; we must reduce our population, not increase it. What confounded nonsense! Once the farmers are busy feeding hungry mouths we will all be busy.

Agriculture has always been the backbone of this country. When the farming industry is flourishing every other industry must, as a matter of course, fall into line. After all we live for and off each other.

Life irresistibly marches on; we can not prevent it, but we can let it pass us by. If we choose such a course, well and all right. The white race will then eventually pass out of the picture. But we can rest assured of this much: some other race will take our place; which is another phase of life that we can not prevent.

We don't know, as yet, what life and death are; so why monkey with and try to regulate this cosmic machine that we know nothing about?

Portland, Oregon.

P. J. HANSON.

No Sales Tax for Pensions

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— With all due regard for Dr. F. E. Townsend of Long Beach, California, and his Old Age Revolving Pension Plan, I am going to give my reasons for being against a sales tax as a means of raising the money for said pension.

His plan, as I understand, is a sliding sales tax that will average 10 per cent. My figures are based on that 10 per cent. average.

That 10 per cent. sales tax means that for every \$100.00 received as a pension the receiver will give out \$9.09 in sales tax. We have a sales tax in California of 2½ per cent. which takes \$2.44 out of every \$100.00.

There is another cause which is just as entitled to a 10 per cent. sales tax as the pension. If they both should carry we would have two sales taxes of 10 per cent. plus a 2½ per cent. one, which means that \$20.62 out of every \$100.00 would be sales tax.

Now then, suppose the pension was \$200.00 per month, the receiver would actually only have \$158.76 to really spend.

On the other hand, what about the laboring man who only makes \$100.00 per month? Out of that he actually would have only \$79.38 to live on.

It is a conceded fact that the automobile is a necessity, yet we pay a tax of 4c. on every gallon of gasoline, which means a sales tax of from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. on gas.

Let us get away from the sales tax idea for any purpose.

I claim every man over sixty years of age has earned the right to a decent living, that the people who have exploited his labor to fill their own pocket should pay this pension.

The laboring man under sixty years of age has a right to expect a chance to work and to receive a decent living for that work. The Government has plenty of useful work for them.

The fortunes of to-day have been accumulated by exploitation of labor, natural resources and high-powered salesmanship and by every moral right belong to the producer.

Let us tax these fortunes to pay the pension and give the man who needs a job a real CWA.

Mr. Townsend contends that every man should pay a tax. I think he should have a decent living first, then if he has anything left tax that.

I think the government polls idea of Gifford Cheshire, page 50 of THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 24, is a very good idea and could be worked out.

ASA HARE.
Long Beach, California.

Who Has a "Breeches Bible"?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I am preparing for publication a study of the Geneva version of the English Bible—popularly known as the "Breeches Bible." I shall be grateful to librarians, and to private owners of such editions, if they will cooperate with me by sending bibliographical descriptions of their editions, beginning with the New Testament of 1557, and the first edition of the complete Geneva Bible, dated 1560. If any copies are known to have interesting associations, I shall appreciate specific information on that point.

GEORGE H. HARTWIG.
400 West Colfax Street,
Blair, Nebraska.



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She's Always Been a Trouble Maker Wherever She's Been Employed

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Plenty Back Seat Driving.—SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—"Why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?"

SARKIS—"Because he had so many wives to advise him."—*Wise-Cracks*.

Cue for Calisthenics.—A serious and hard-working scientist has found that when a bee stings you it uses twenty-two muscles. We forget how many muscles a person has, but when he has been stung he uses virtually all of them.—*Kansas City Star*.

Evoking a Taste for Travel.—"Just think, children," said the missionary, "in Africa there are six million square miles where little boys and girls have no Sunday school. Now, what should we all strive to save money for?"

"To go to Africa!" cried a chorus of cheery voices.—*Texas Longhorn*.

Revised Version.—

DOUG'S NEW SONG

Ashleys to Ashleys,

And dust to dust;

Mary's a girlie,

That a guy can trust.

—*Henry Vance in the Birmingham (Ala.) News*.

Summer Resort.—I was taking tea with a great editor last Sunday afternoon when his little daughter came back from Sunday school with an illustrated card in her hand. "What's that you have there, little one?" the editor asked.

"Oh," said the child, "just an ad about heaven."—*The Bee Hive*.

Happy Thought for James.—A teacher was making a strenuous effort to get good attendance in her room. Looking over her class one morning, she saw that all except one were in their places.

"This is fine," she exclaimed, "all here except Jimmie Jones; and let us hope that it is something serious which keeps him away."—*Toledo Blade*.

Gets What's Coming to Him.—RUSTIC (discussing merit of savings bank with vicar)—"Well, sir, I allus do as my father did—keep my money in t'owd stockin' at 'ome."

VICAR—"But you lose the interest that way."

RUSTIC—"No, I doan't, sir; I puts a bit extra away for that."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Wrong Relativity.—A local oil man cut across the country going to Jal a while back. He got off the road over in Andrews County and finally got to a desolate ranch house and asked an old fellow who lived alone how to get to Jal.

The rancher reflected. "Well, I believe I would go back about a mile and take the first right hand road. No, I believe I would take the left hand road. Come to think of it, stranger, if I was trying to get to Jal I wouldn't start from here at all."—*Midland (Texas) Reporter-Telegram*.

What Brand Was That, Colonel?—A Colonel of our acquaintance says he owes his title to the fact that he and a Governor of Kentucky, long ago, took a drink from the same bottle one day, and that it was his bottle, and the liquor His Excellency drank was worth much more than the title he bestowed.—*Louisville Times*.

And Was His Face Red!—In the congregation of an Oak Park church during Sunday morning service was a young bride, whose husband was an usher. Becoming terribly worried about having left the roast in the oven, she wrote a note to her husband, sending it to him by another usher.

The latter, thinking it was a note for the pastor, hurried down the aisle and laid it on the pulpit. Stopping abruptly in the middle of his sermon to read the note, the astonished pastor was met with this written injunction:

"Please go home and turn off the gas."—*Chicago Daily News*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

Had Heard It Before, Perhaps.—W. M. McG—lost a finger when a poisoned dog to which he was administering an anecdote bit him.—*El Paso paper*.

Spread of Modernism.—9:00 Young Peoples' Discussion Group—in the Ladies' Parlor. Topic: "Can We Believe in Immorality?"—*Warren (Pa.) church bulletin*.

Hundreds of Easter worshipers were turned away from Riverside Church yesterday morning after the 2,500 seats in the edifice had been filled and an overflow crowd of more than 1,000 had been seated in the assembly rooms to hear, by means of amplifiers, the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's sermon on "Intimation of Immorality" and a program of Easter music. A police detachment was assigned to duty to handle traffic.—*New York paper*.

Give Three Raps.—The said Anne Howes if living, or any of her descendants if dead, are requested to communicate with Lamb, Brooks & Bullock, Solicitors, Basingstoke, Hampshire, England. — *Delhi (India) paper*.

Of the Paleontological Department, No Doubt.—An air-plane survey for dinosaur remains among the hills of the Big Horn Bad Lands forms an important part of a fossil hunt to be staged this Summer by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Fossil Reptiles, of that institution.—*New York paper*.

Wasn't It a Giraffe?—Another equestrian accident, but of less serious nature, occurred at Oswego. Emanuel hospital reported treating Audrey McG—, 27, of 1709 Southeast Morrison street, for a lacerated forehead, suffered when she was bitten by her horse while riding at that resort.—*Portland (Ore.) paper*.

"Driving a Taxi TAUGHT ME HYDRAULIC BRAKES ARE BEST"

A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GRASSANO, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



"You Bet I picked Plymouth for my own Family... I'm not Taking any Chances"

STARTING AND STOPPING... weaving in and out of traffic... taxi driver John Grassano *knows* the importance of good brakes.

That's why he picked a Plymouth for his *own* family. "Because it has Hydraulic Brakes. I've found they're best," says Grassano.

Another reason he bought his Plymouth was this. It has a Safety-Steel Body. "No man wants his family to take chances," he said.

Next to safety comes *comfort*. So

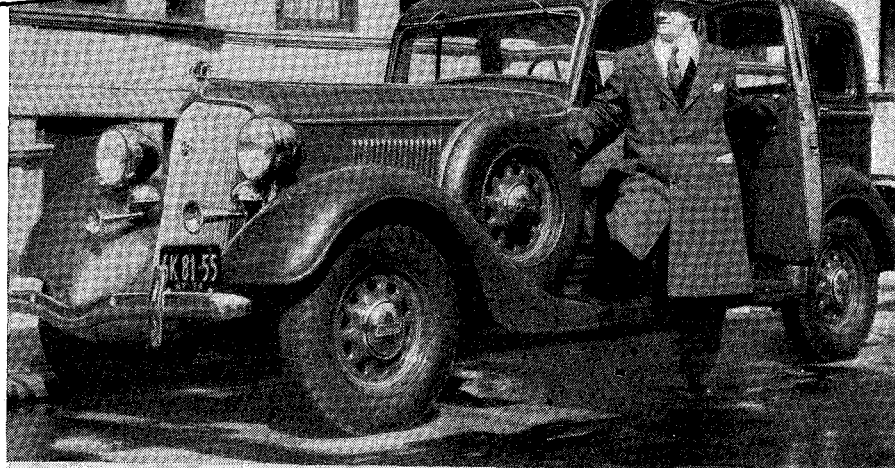
Plymouth has Floating Power engine mountings to keep all engine vibration away from the passengers... with Individual Wheel Springing to make the roughest roads feel as smooth as highways.

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"DODGING TRUCKS and elevated pillars takes good nerves and good brakes. I've got both. In eight years of big-city driving I've never had an accident."



"HYDRAULIC BRAKES have saved me hundreds of times. All our cabs have them. I'm not taking chances on any other kind—in a car for my family."



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